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GORBACHEV MESSAGE URGES NUCLEAR TEST BAN

FL070136 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- It was reported here that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev communicated today with the countries forming the Group of 6 his proposal to promote a world agreement prohibiting nuclear testing.

In addition, Gorbachev sent messages to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, Argentine President Raul Alfonsin, as well as the chiefs of state of Tanzania, Greece, India, and Switzerland advocating world disarmament.

The message from the leader of the Soviet Union asks for the cooperation and support of the Group of 6 in the struggle to cease all nuclear experiments on the planet, whether it be for peaceful or bellicose purposes. Gorbachev said the position of the Group of 6 coincides with Moscow's call for disarmament on land as well as in space.

The text of the message also details the moratorium introduced by the Kremlin today on all nuclear experiments, peaceful as well as bellicose, in a unilateral measure that the Soviet Union expects will be imitated by other nuclear powers of the world.

The message was given to all statesmen who signed the Declaration of the Five Continents in May 1984, which called for an end to the arms race and affirmed that the nonnuclear nations would not remain spectators to the increasing threat to humanity of nuclear war.

CONTADORA GROUP TO MEET IN PANAMA 12 SEPTEMBER

PA070128 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 6 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] The four foreign ministers forming the Contadora Group and five other Central American foreign ministers will meet again in this city Sept. 12, to delve into the problematical regional situation, and possibilities for peace in the area.

The Contadora Group, formed by Bernardo Sepulveda (Mexico), Augusto Ramirez (Colombia), Simon Alberto Consalvi (Venezuela), and Jorge Abadia Arias (Panama), called the meeting with their Central American colleagues, in what could be a final effort to have them sign a peace pact for the region.

The last session held here June 19-20 by deputy foreign ministers of the Contadora Group was aborted, when Nicaragua insisted on including certain issues in the pact that the nine other countries considered were purely of bilateral interests.

ECONOMY MINISTER SOURROUILLE ON PRICE STABILITY

PY071758 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0130 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Sep (NA) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille has stated that the objective of awakening hope for price stability "is being fulfilled." He said the sale of industrial products had increased in August, and added that interest rates will "follow a downward trend." He warned that the government "will not permit the abuses of some to endanger the efforts of all." The economy minister's warning referred to "unjustified price increases in some services," and to "some provinces and municipalities that considerably increased some taxes after 14 June." In his second message to the nation to evaluate the results of the economic reform implemented in June, the minister again stressed the people's support of the official program, and the reduction of the inflation rate. He added that there will not be considerable price changes in September, and stressed the fulfillment of the fiscal commitment not to issue money.

Sourrouille dedicated a large part of his speech, broadcast over a national radio and television hook-up, to agreements achieved in the renegotiation of the foreign debt. "The indebted countries, such as Argentina, have behaved with maturity. We hope that the industrialized countries will do the same, and we will watch over the defense of the nation's interest," he stated. The economy minister said the objective of awakening hope for price stability "is being fulfilled," and that "once achieved, the variation in prices will lose its dramatic nature and will take place without shocks." "We must understand that, essentially, the deregulation will depend on a social decision to adopt attitudes of mutual respect."

After stating that "the government is attentive" and will not allow any abuses he said that "in some services, there have been unjustified price increases," citing examples such as "garages, clubs, school buses, and professional services." The government is once again making an appeal for more responsibility and expects that these increases will be reviewed," he warned. He added that it has also been detected that some provinces and municipalities have ordered considerable increases of some taxes. In this regard, he said that "we must rapidly proceed to improve the effectiveness of the provincial and municipal tax administration, seeking more effective control and a decrease in tax evasion, instead of resorting to increasing taxes and appraisals."

Sourrouille said the consumer price index increased in August by 3.1 percent, while wholesale prices increased 1.5 percent, and industrial prices increased only 0.2 percent, comparing their values to inflation rates before the implementation of the anti-inflation program. "This progress is the work of all, of each of you. Very little or nothing of what the government can display today would have been possible without the united contributions of all Argentines," he said. He added that economic reform has been presented as an innovation of "the decision to fight against inflation, minimizing the costs traditionally associated with stabilization policies."

In another part of his message, the minister said that consumers may still receive higher public service bills, explaining that such increases correspond to those imposed at the time the program was instituted, but because these fees are for a 2-month period, the consumers have just received those increases in recent weeks. As of now, the minister added, "the public service bills will no longer show increases, because the current policy of price and salary freeze also applies to public service fees." Sourrouille reiterated that "the price freeze policy is an exceptional measure which was imposed in view of the circumstances the country is going through," as a necessity "to break the inflationary spiral." He added that the August indexes show that "the price policy has satisfactorily overcome the predictable difficulties," and expressed his belief that "no significant variations should occur in the remainder of September." The economy minister then emphasized that "the government will take action to enforce the stability of prices and will strictly observe its fiscal and monetary commitments."

He noted that "the objective of not issuing money for fiscal purposes" was not departed from in August," and announced that "the General Treasury of the nation had collected 616 million australs and spent 610 million australs. Included in these outlays are transfers to public enterprises and various remittances to the provinces." He then mentioned as a positive fact the collection of taxes, which in August amounted to 633 million australs, 3 percent more than in July, both by the General Tax Office and customs.

Sourrouille also noted that "a climate of confidence and calm prevails in the financial market," and stressed that "the number of financial transactions is noticeably decreasing," which means that "less time and energy is being taken in frequent financial operations to avoid loss of capital." The minister admitted that interest rates "have remained relatively high in August," but observed that "a declining trend is to be expected in the wake of the measures that have been adopted under the monetary program for the current month." He then warned that "the interest rates will continue relatively high for the time it takes for the economy and the economic agents to realize that the country is in a situation of stability." After reviewing the agreements signed on 27 August with the creditor banks to renegotiate a substantial portion of the foreign debt, Sourrouille said that "the problem has not yet been totally solved." He then said that "year after year, in interest alone, an amount equivalent to more than a month's income of all Argentines will continue to be transferred to the industrialized countries, or accumulated in new debt with them." The economy minister pointed out that "the magnitude of this effort is related to the excessive debt irresponsibly accumulated by the previous governments." "But above all," he affirmed, "the magnitude of that transfer is caused by the industrial countries' delay in adjusting their own economic imbalances."

Deputies Criticize Message

PY072006 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 7 Sep 85 p 9

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille's second message on the progress of the austral plan generated more criticism than his first, especially from the right of the political spectrum, with both Democratic Center Union (UCD) deputy Alvaro Alsogaray and Federal Party leader Francisco Manrique blasting the minister's Thursday night address to the nation.

Alsogaray cast aspersions on whether the government was keeping its promise not to print money, saying the money supply had grown 35 percent since the plan began thus creating repressed inflation as prices were frozen. He also told the Radio Continental programme Primero Mano there would only be absolute price stability when there were no more companies or consumers left in the country.

In his speech Sourrouille had emphasized that the government had not printed money to cover its expenses, claiming that its August expenditure of 610 million australs had been met by a total Treasury revenue of 616 million.

Manrique said Sourrouille failed to respond to widespread doubts as to when the wage-price freeze was going to end. He also criticized static exchange rates and constantly rising provincial and municipal taxes as an alternative to cutting costs.

Peronist economist Roberto Lavagna, one of the authors of the plan, admitted that some aspects needed touching up, especially the domestic trade secretariat's handling of the price situation, the lack of interest of many state companies in the plan's objectives or in meeting their foreign debt commitments and the "implicit emission" of credit institutions in using deposits in violation of Central Bank encashment requirements.

COB STRIKE CONTINUES; GOVERNMENT TAKES MEASURES

Social Truce Proposed

PY090328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 8 Sep (EFE) -- Presidential spokesman Reynaldo Peters announced here tonight that the government of Victor Paz Estenssoro today proposed a social truce to the leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). The truce would be for the remainder of the year. COB leaders will meet tomorrow afternoon to decide what actions to follow regarding the government's economic plan and whether to continue the general strike that began on 4 September. We explained to the COB leadership the scope of Decree 21,060 (which was approved on 29 August and which includes 170 articles that make up the new economic policy) and we exchanged views and opinions, Information Minister Reynaldo Peters told reporters tonight.

The COB leadership promised the ministers of transportation, mining, labor, finance, defense, and information that the government proposal would be discussed at the COB meeting tomorrow and that workers will begin a dialogue with the government. At the talks, the group of ministers was headed by Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal. The ministers also asked the COB to allow them to attend the labor organization meeting in order to explain the nature and scope of the measure, Reynaldo Peters said. A similar request was rejected on 3 September when the workers decided to call for the general strike. Peters reiterated that if the COB strike continues, the government will enforce the law and the Constitution.

State of Seige Not To Be Imposed

PY061445 Laz Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The government believes that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] took the wrong road when it extended its 48-hour strike by 72 hours, according to a statement to Radio Panamericana by Interior, Migration, and Justice Minister Fernando Barthelemy. The minister said the strike, declared by the COB, has been rejected by several labor sectors from the beginning. He stated that the strike only harms the economy of the nation without seeking a real solution to the situation of the country. The interior minister then said that the government is ready to act with firmness in case the labor union leaders create anarchy. Barthelemy stressed: We will act very drastically if there are any attitudes which are contrary to the Constitution. He reported, however, that there has never been any thought of imposing a state of seige, as was rumored in the last few hours. Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy concluded by asserting that the union leaders have dragged the workers into an attitude that is contrary to the interests of the nation. He explained that any decision to be made by the government will be studied by the cabinet.

'Tranquillity Reigning'

PY061856 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy has stated that the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] strike is only being partly complied with. He said reports from the interior of the country clearly show that a climate of tranquillity is reigning, which should be maintained by all Bolivians. He said no one has been detained so far in the country for illegal actions. He did not rule out the possibility that other, radical measures might be taken in the next few hours to guarantee public order. This is part of what the interior minister said:

[Begin recording] The strike is very partial. There are regions where about 70 percent of the workers are at their work places. I would like to take advantage of the presence of the press to ask the gasoline station concessionaires in the city of La Paz and in the provinces of La Paz Department to go immediately to their installations, because we will immediately proceed to distribute fuel to all service stations. [end recording]

The interior minister also said that the service station concessionaires should immediately appear at their stations; otherwise they will lose their concessions. According to the minister, the fuel supply will become normal this afternoon.

Cabinet Meeting Held

PY071516 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal publicly asked Walter Delgadillo, secretary general of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] whether he has declared war on the government or on his own country. Bedregal made these remarks to Radio Panamericana after the cabinet meeting yesterday at Government House. Bedregal reported on the cabinet meeting, stating that it was held to evaluate the situation prevailing in the country. He added that the Armed Forces participated in the Cabinet meeting to report on their intervention in Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] installations. The planning minister reasserted that the government is prepared to enforce the law whatever the cost.

He also said that in view of the need to make the new economic plan work, the cabinet decided to severely cut back current expenditures, which means that all trips abroad by Bolivian official delegations have been banned, regardless of whether the travelers are ministers or ambassadors. He added that this drastic measure was prompted by the acute crisis the country is going through. Guillermo Bedregal explained that in order to close the gaps opened by the fiscal deficit and the overall national economic disaster, the new economic measures must be given time to prove their worth and this can only take place if the workers allow the government to implement the economic plan. Bedregal announced that the cabinet had studied the possibility of making the salary issue more flexible and emphasized that in this regard the government is open to dialogue.

Goods Flowing Despite Strike

PY071338 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Industry and Commerce Minister Dougals Ascarrunz has told Radio Illimani he is very happy with the reports he has received from his technicians on the flow of supplies to the markets of La Paz. According to reports from the industry minister, the markets are full of staples and prices are falling rapidly. Commissions of the Industry Ministry are visiting La Paz markets and the reports are positive, the minister said. He also talked about the strike of YPFB workers who, complying with the general stoppage called by the COB, have decided not to sell fuel or liquified gas. The minister asked the striking workers to suspend the stoppage and to realize that they are harming the Bolivian people and not the government. Unfortunately, the YPFB strike will prevent farm products from being brought from the interior to the cities, the minister stressed.

YPFB Installations Occupied

PY061838 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] The Armed Forces have occupied all gasoline stations and installations of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] on the instructions of the president of the Republic.

This was reported by General Simon Sejas Tordoya, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, when he left Government Palace this morning. He gave the following explanation in the presence of the military High Command at Government Palace this morning:

[Begin recording] [Sejas] We went to the constitutional president's office to report to him on the instructions received by the military High Command to protect YPFB installations.

[Reporter] Does this mean that you are already present at all places belonging to YPFB?

[Sejas] As of 2200 last night, both the Army and the Air Force are granting security to YPFB installations throughout the country. The purpose is to prevent acts of terrorism and sabotage, because the Armed Forces have received reports of such intentions. [end recording]

Commander in Chief Simon Sejas Tordoya also explained that the Armed Forces occupation of YPFB installations is the only instruction they have received so far, so the YPFB installations are the only places where military forces are present.

[Begin recording] Right now the instructions given by the president in his capacity as captain general of the Armed Forces refer only to the YPFB installations. [end recording]

When asked about he prospects of a mineworkers' march on La Paz, Gen Sejas said:

[Begin recording] The Armed Forces will guarantee the internal security of the country, according to the principles laid down in the Constitution. [end recording]

In conclusion, he stressed that the Armed Forces are complying with their constitutional role and that there cannot be any subversive action at any time because our task is to help the country recover.

Workers Taken Hostage

PY062120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2035 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 6 Sep (AFP) -- Union leaders of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits (YPFB) have told AFP that the Armed Forces that early this morning occupied the installations of that organization have taken 130 workers hostage. According to the union leaders, the workers were guarding the Entre Rios industrial plant, located west of the city, to defend their source of employment. The workers decided to take this action when they learned that the government, within its new economic plan, would decentralize YPFB and fire all the workers who work in this capital. The YPFB union leaders also charge that the hostages are not allowed to receive any food and that their only means of contact is by telephone, which might also be cut off at any time on orders of Army Commander in Chief General Simon Sejas Tordoya. This incident occurs during the third day of the strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). The general strike will continue until 9 September. The COB has expressed its disagreement with the government's new economic plan that has implemented the floating of the Bolivian peso in relation to the dollar, the freedom to import, the salary freeze, the closing of several state enterprises, and the free pricing of basic foodstuffs.

Army Reinforces Troops

PY071550 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Army troops yesterday reinforced the cordon around all Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] facilities. In La Paz, troops of the Colorados Regiment maintained a careful check, keeping everyone at least 2 blocks away from the Entrerios plant where YPFB has one of its main fuel-storage facilities. Inside this plant, approximately 30 YPFB workers and employees have been held under siege since 5 September. Relatives who have been waiting on nearby streets have reported that among the workers there are women who have not had any food. The Army is keeping its cordon very tight and not even journalists or members of the Human Rights Commission, who tried to contact the besieged workers, were allowed inside the plant. Energy and Hydrocarbons Minister Orlando Donoso went into the Entrerios plant yesterday afternoon and talked to the oil workers, urging them to resume the supply of fuel.

Oil Workers Declare Strike

PY071848 Paris AFP in Spanish 1328 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (AFP) -- Bolivian oil workers today went on a general and indefinite strike protesting the military takeover of drilling sites and refineries in Santa Cruz, Sucre, Cochabamba, and La Paz on instructions from Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration, according to German Barraza, leader of the oil workers union. This decision by the Bolivian Federation of Oil Workers will worsen the political and social situation of the country in view of the ongoing strike of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB), which is supposed to last through 9 September and has a good chance of turning into a general and indefinite strike. The Bolivian workers are protesting the new economic policy implemented by the current administration. This policy has freed prices and foreign trade, reduced salaries, permitted dismissals of workers, decentralized state-owned corporations and devalued the Bolivian peso.

Meanwhile, railroad workers have reported that police forces have taken over their headquarters in Oruro. Earlier police moved into the offices of Bolivian Government Oil Deposits, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, and are keeping the ministries under surveillance. Defense Minister Fernando Valle lamented that the workers' leaders refuse to hold talks with the administration and added that the Armed Forces are on alert and will preserve internal security.

Airport Workers Strike

PY071837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1454 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] La Paz, 7 Sep (EFE) -- Bolivia has been internationally isolated since 4 September because the strike of Lloyd Bolivian Airline (LAB) personnel, air traffic controllers and airport support personnel makes the operation of LAB and foreign companies' flights impossible. Atenor Santa Cruz, president of LAB, has stated that the pilots, technicians, traffic personnel and administrative employees must return to their activities immediately to save the company from further losses in view of the severe economic crisis it is already experiencing. LAB personnel and Auxiliary Air Navigation Services Administration (Aasana) employees have joined the strike that the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) has staged to protest the new economic policy of the government. The strike was initially supposed to last 48 hours but it has been extended through 9 September.

During earlier strikes, even though LAB domestic flights were suspended, its international flights and those of other foreign companies, that is, Lufthansa, Argentine Airlines, U.S. Eastern Airlines, Air Peru, and Paraguayan Airlines, were allowed to operate.

Although the government has ordered the Armed Forces to take control of certain sectors, it seems unable to organize international air traffic, which thus remains completely paralyzed. In Paraguay, Peru, Panama, and Miami, as well as in La Paz and other Bolivian cities, an unknown number of passengers are waiting for the situation to return to normal, sometimes at the expense of LAB.

Atenor Santa Cruz indicated that in addition to undermining the prestige of LAB, the strike is jeopardizing the negotiations under way to permit LAB to fly to Mexico and Los Angeles in the United States.

Air Force Controls Airports

PY071323 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Victor Paz Estenssoro's administration has begun its second month in office amid a workers strike which the government is trying to break down with the help of the Army and the Air Force and threats of imprisonment and mass dismissals for the strikers. Early Friday morning, the Army took control of oil installations throughout the country while the Air Force is now in charge of all airports. Armed Forces Commander in Chief Gen Simon Sejas Tordoya has indicated that the military has taken over strategic control of economic activities on direct orders from President Victor Paz Estenssoro.

SITUATION RETURNS TO NORMAL AFTER DAY OF PROTEST

10 Dead, 1,000 Arrested

PY070120 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1738 GMT 6 Sep 85

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 6 Sep (EFE) -- Chile experienced more violence on the streets last night and early this morning with a toll of 4 dead, bringing to 10 the number of deaths in 2 days of national protest. The people who died last night and early this morning were identified as Domingo Suarez Fernandez, Jorge Hernandez Rivera, Jorge Yanez Hernandez, and Manuel Roig Berenguer. The people who died on 4 September, namely Jorge Prado Aburto, Daniel Aranda, Marisol Vera Linares, Jose Soto Herrera, Julio Suazo Sandoval, and Gregorio Zavala Lopez, must be added to the above-mentioned deaths. Fifty people injured, some of them seriously, was the toll of unofficial reports that journalists managed to gather. Official reports are released very slowly. The number of detainees throughout the country totals some 1,000 people. Among those arrested last night are 100 students who sought to occupy the Engineering School of the University of Chile. These students were evicted by the Carabineros who entered the university premises.

At dawn today the situation in Santiago was normal, at least downtown, despite the fact that on 5 September businesses closed again in the early afternoon and overall activities diminished remarkably.

Another fact that must be taken into account when reviewing the current situation in Chile is the lack of support for the pronouncement made by Archbishop Cardinal Juan Francisco Fresno, who opposed the protest. The voice of the church went unheeded when, for the first time, it gave instructions to the people on the way to behave.

In turn, the government announced the filing of a writ against the instigators of violence, that is, against such trade union leaders as Rodolfo Seguel and Manuel Bustos, and student leaders like Yerko Lyubetich. This measure has been rejected by the opposition and by Hernol Flores, president of the Chilean public servants union, who opposes the ideal of Seguel and Bustos, but who also rejects the writs. What is appropriate is to sit at a table and negotiate, Flores has stated.

Authorities Issue Edict

PY022221 Paris AFP in Spanish 2056 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Santiago, 6 Sep (AFP) -- The headquarters of the Santiago state of emergency zone issued an edict today warning those responsible for sabotage and terrorist acts that they will have to pay for their actions. Military authorities issued this warning in regard to the demonstrations that were staged in Santiago in the last 3 days during which police and soldiers repressed protests against General Pinochet's government and during which 10 people died. The edict states that the demonstrators were minority groups that intended to disturb tranquillity and security by means of vandalic and terrorist actions. The text of the communique includes the following:

Those who are caught committing crimes such as vandalism, looting, sabotage, and terrorist actions in general that may seriously endanger the life and safety of the population, or even private or public property, will have to face the consequences of their own actions.

The military edict does not specify the consequences.

The largest victim of the demonstrations was 6-year-old Rafael Gallardo Araneda who today was shot in the neck when a group of demonstrators was trying to attack a bakery in the San Miguel neighborhood, south of Santiago. In that same neighborhood, unidentified individuals threw three bombs against a police station around midnight, but no casualties were reported. Other groups attacked about 20 stores during the night of 5 September and stole food and other goods.

Interior Minister Comments

PY070320 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] No type of violence will force us to change the course that has been laid down for the restoration of full democracy, and the latest violent protests have not affected the stability of the government in the slightest. This sharp statement was made by Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia during his evaluation of the recent violence.

In the first place, he noted the indignation of the citizens at witnessing not an act of protest, but acts of violence, looting, and vandalism which resulted in deaths, injuries, loss of property, and all types of damage. He said what really causes concern is the fact that some people call for this type of protest knowing perfectly well what its results will be.

[Begin Garcia recording] We are seriously concerned about the fact that there are those who call for acts of protest knowing perfectly well that the final result would be this. To this we have to add the commission of crimes which we are confronting. In this regard, I want to reiterate that in all these demonstrations, the security forces acted with great prudence to avoid greater damage. However, after this experience, we cannot continue with this same prudence; we will apply measures that I will not specify at this time, but that will prevent a repetition of these acts. [end recording]

The interior minister was asked about the significance of Edict No 40 that was issued in the past few hours.

[Begin recording] Fortunately we have on hand a copy of Edict No 40, which states that persons caught redhanded in the commission of crimes such as acts of vandalism, looting, sabotage, and terrorism which seriously jeopardize the life or security of third parties or the private or public properties will be punished according to the law. This in very simple terms means that those who engage in these types of acts and are caught doing so will have to bear the consequences of this illegal, violent, and vandalic actions. [end recording]

Asked whether this would be the only measure the government will adopt, Minister Garcia said that he could not tell the public the exact measures that will be taken, because making them public will be forewarning those who want to commit such acts.

Regarding the statement of Rodolfo Seguel who said that we are all responsible for what happened, the interior minister affirmed that this is a nice way of saying that no one is responsible. I, however, take this to mean that the one who expressed it admits his own responsibility, which he has. The interior minister said that the government has the fundamental duty to preserve tranquility and that, having attested to the fact that these protests generate violence, he will not favor tolerance on the part of the government in dealing with these demonstrations. He then reasserted that violent acts will not in anyway affect the stability of the government. Lastly, he said that the government will use all the instruments of the Constitution and the laws to discharge its duty to the citizens.

61 Opposition Leaders Detained

PY072354 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1813 GMT 7 Sep 85

[By Senen Conejeros]

[Text] Santiago, 7 Sep (EFE) -- A total of 61 opposition leaders were detained in the last few hours, while labor unions argue with politicians who accuse them of organizing the demonstrations. This happened after 2 days of incidents which ended yesterday.

According to reports given by leaders of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, a total of 61 people were arrested between last night and this morning in Santiago. All 61 have been taken to the barracks of the plainclothes police. The commission leaders added that these detentions stem from the summons made by lawyers of the military government against those who called the protest, which ended with 10 dead, about 50 wounded, and hundreds detained, according to the official report. Unofficial media reports say that 11 people died in the protest, because a name given yesterday by a Santiago newspaper does not appear in the official lists.

Among those detained are Hugo Flores, Sabino Lizana, Nelson Herrera, Ismael Llona, Rodrigo Gonzalez, Jose Baltra, Akim Soto, Jaime Estevez, Corina Aravena, Vicente Astudillo, Mauricio Escarate, Agustin Letelier, Claudio Rojas, and Juan Acevedo. In addition to the detentions, several leaders, particularly student leaders, were summoned today to give testimony in the trial which the government has initiated in the Chilean courts.

Meanwhile, the labor leaders, students, and slumdwellers who called the protest for 4 September accept responsibility for the protest, but not for the acts of violence. Rodolfo Seguel, president of the National Workers Command (CNT), and his Vice President Manuel Bustos have criticized those who joined the protest at the last moment, or simply joined those who had called it when they found that it would be a success. This criticism is directly aimed at former Foreign Minister Gabriel Valdes, president of the Democratic Alliance and of the Christian Democratic Party, of which Bustos and Seguel are members.

Valdes, after having released a statement against the protest, called on Chileans at noon on 4 September to return home at 1400 in order to empty the city which, at that time, according to his own words, was practically paralyzed. In order to make it clear whom he was addressing Manuel Bustos concluded: We are concerned because, after being against the protest, they then called on the people to withdraw to their homes, and we therefore assert that we do not allow political groups to take advantage of the workers.

The union leaders refused to accept responsibility for the violence that was unleashed. They said: We do not assume the responsibility for the violence caused by others who use it as a weapon in their struggle. Seguel added: I am not surprised at the legal summons made by the government. He added that the lawyers of the labor unions have contacted the judge appointed for the case, Sergio Valenzuela Patino, in order to appear in court on Monday to give testimony, without the need for a special summons.

On the other hand, Valdes and other opposition leaders have released a statement asking the military government to take their proposals seriously and with respect, putting aside any type of intransigent positions.

PINOCHET INTERVIEWED ON COMMUNISM, OTHER ISSUES

PA051522 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Interview given by President General Augusto Pinochet to Omayra Mayin Correa on the "Special Edition" program at La Moneda Palace in Santiago, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Correa] Mr President, in this dialogue with "Special Edition," we would like you to tell us first of all why you are so anticommunist.

[Pinochet] Will you repeat your question?

[Correa] Why are you so anticommunist? What led you to this? I feel that your anti-communism is not recent; it comes from the past. How did you become anticommunist?

[Pinochet] I call tell you that this dates back from when I was in charge of prisoners under the defense of democracy law. It was there that I became acquainted with communism. From this on, I started to be award of communism, to study it as much as I could, and then I concluded that Marxism was totally different from the system that we knew. It is a system in which man with all his natural rights was transformed into a cog of the huge state machinery. It followed that in order to achieve power, violence and destruction were used. Marx had discovered that war had always been a class struggle. He disregarded many wars that historians consider to be a different type of conflict. Marx referred only to the class struggle, a struggle against which class? The bourgeoisie. That is, the bourgeoisie had to disappear for the full-fledged revolution to prevail. This led me to think about many other things: How values were completely distorted, how words were euphemized -- for instance, to kill was called to execute, to steal was to expropriate -- all concepts were distorted. In summary, this is a subject about which we could say a very greal deal, but I became convinced that neither I nor my family had any interest in a system that would convert us to slaves.

[Correa] President Pinochet, obviously your position has resulted in an extensive campaign being waged against Chile. Do you believe that this international campaign against your government because of your anticommunist position has had an adverse effect on Chile internally, on your government's functioning? Has the campaign been effective?

[Pinochet] The Marxist campaign dates from the very day, 11 September 1983, when we took command of the country. From that moment on, the Soviets felt completely offended. They felt they had been displaced, that they had been ousted from a situation they believed had already matured. I can corroborate this. After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Brezhnev made a statement that says everything: We do not want what happened in Chile to take place in Afghanistan, (?because it was a reversal). That statement said it all. This has been a very intensive and harsh campaign. Millions of dollars have been spent, not by us, because I have always said that I prefer to spend $100 million to construct houses for the poor, than to spend $100 million for counterpropaganda. They have paid millions to the press, to the media, to the radio and television, to all possible media. In every possible meeting abroad and in all international competitions in which many nations participate, the USSR immediately comes onto the scene to attack Chile, or else the Soviet satellites attack Chile for violating human rights. Who has violated human rights more than they? We all know that Cuban prisons are full. We know that the USSR has a collection of prisons too long to list here. Yet, this human rights campaign against Chile has been waged, strangely enough, by them. Now, has it affected us? Logically, it has obviously affected us internationally. Domestically, the country has remained united.

However, recently they have been able to revive politicians' amibitions, and the politicians -- I don't mean all of them -- driven by the ambition for power, are struggling against Chile, seeking a way to create problems of an economic, social and political nature, but basically, you see, those politicians are on the side of those who are communist. Let me repeat, the campaign has not had the response they had expected. However, it has led to acts of aggression by politicians -- not all of them -- to take over the government. These plans and programs of the politicians provide no new ideas; all they want is to take over power.

[Correa] Democracy, as a traditional concept, included in its philosophy the participation of all ideological groups. What is your definition of democracy?

[Pinochet] To me, madam, the concept of democracy means a way of life, I would say, freedom. As for a concept of government, it cannot include totalitarian ideas such as Marxist ideas. Therefore, this democracy about which I am speaking, this way of life, has to be protected because it will be destroyed. Communists destroy from the inside, as we see in Chile. They infiltrated the office of the Comptroller General, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Justice Department. They tried to infiltrate the military. In other words, all of the country's organizations and institutions were infiltrated, to be destroyed from the inside. They infiltrated the political parties and they all became divided. This is the way they destroy. If you give Marxists the freedom to disseminate their ideas, they will cause destruction, because they are clever. Therefore, in order for you to fight communism you have to study it.

[Correa] How can we eliminate persons with such ideologies form our societies?

[Pinochet] By teaching Marxism. It is necessary to teach people what Marxism is and show them the fallacies of Marxism. We must teach Marxism so people will know what Marxism is, not disguise it, but reveal its true nature.

[Correa] Mr President, to turn to the Chilean situation, the president [corrects herself] the finance minister of your government has said that Chile will have an economic growth of between 8 and 14 percent in the next 3 years. However, at the Latin American level, widespread stagnation is expected because of the economic recession and the foreign debt that is squeezing the Latin American economies. How does Chile intend to achieve what the finance minister has said? How will it achieve an economic growth in these times in which we no longer speak of growth, but of recession?

[Pinochet] It depends on how you look at things. This is an idea, a concept. This has been planned. We have a 3-year program. We have forecast normal growth provided there are no unforeseen factors. Should there be unforeseen circumstances, we will not be able to attain a growth rate of 14 percent but of 10 or 8 percent. One must always be optimistic. If you think you will be stagnant, you will not advance. You have to think that you will make some achievements and reach a goal, which you have to set. Let me tell you that last year our objective was to have a 4- to 5-percent growth rate, and our growth rate was over 6 percent.

[Correa] I have here one of the many articles about Chile, most of which are adverse. The article says that the arms ban on Chile may be weakening the Chilean Army, because an army without weapons is incomplete, disabled. It also says that the Army has been constantly refused permission to purchase arms. Is this true?

[Pinochet] Who said that?

[Correa] This was published by an international press agency in a newspaper. I have it with me. I will give you a copy.

[Pinochet] Our armed institutions have a stock of weapons for defense, and we spend only according to our needs. Now, there are many things that we make ourselves. With the Ken dy Amendment, we began to think that we had to make them, to manufacture them, and thus we now build some airplanes. They may not be huge airplanes, but we make airplanes. We make ships, and we make heavy and light weapons and ammunition.

[Correa] How are relations between the Chilean and the U.S. Governments?

[Pinochet] Normal.

[Correa] And with my country's government?

[Pinochet] Very good.

[Correa] Mr President, I would like to touch upon another topic. Did you have some problems with the FACh [Chilean Air Force] in 1978?

[Pinochet] I have never had any problems with the FACh.

[Correa] Did you not have problems with it in 1978? Did you have some disagreements with it? If you did not have any problems, it is not worthwhile [words indistinct]. I would like you to expand a little regarding the accords on Easter Island signed with the United States. I have observed opposition and misrepresentation regarding the use of the island by NASA. Could you expand on this agreement a little?

[Pinochet] Look, there is no problem. The United States has asked permission to land U.S. aircraft on the island in cases of emergency. I knew about that. It was found that the island's landing strip could not accommodate that type of aircraft [aircraft type not further identified]. It was necessary to lengthen the strip in order to be able to use it. The United States agreed to lengthen the airstrip and to install air navigation systems in cases of emergency, and only in these cases. Any landing strip in the world can be used in the case of an emergency, so this is nothing new. I have not even signed the agreement. The accord was signed [words indistinct].

[Correa] But the United States will pay Chile for the privilege of using the island.

[Pinochet] The United States will not pay a cent for using it. The United States, however, will finance the lengthening of the landing strip so that it can be used.

[Correa] I would like you to expand on your announcement that was published in the newspapers recently. You said: I will use a strong hand to prevent the politicization of my country's universities and study centers. My hand will not tremble in preventing this. I have taken this from a newspaper. Will it not cause a strong reaction since most of Latin American universities are really political centers?

[Pinochet] We must understand the nature of a university. A university is a place for higher learning, a place designed to train highly developed professionals for greater capacity and ability. Consequently, you cannot mix this purpose with politics. Politicians have meddled in the universities to obtain followers. They are professionals at this. Regarding the strong hand, I have spoken to them clearly regarding this. Whoever does not want to study should leave the university and politicize outside.

But the government, which must hand over thousands of millions of pesos to these centers of higher learning, will be spending these millions on a student who will never graduate as a professional because he is busy politicizing and does not want to study or prepare himself. I would not trust a physician who spent 6 or 7 years politicizing.

[Correa] In other words, what you are discussing is the enforcement of laws already in force that prohibit the politicization of...

[Pinochet, interrupting] I am only enforcing the laws already in force. As I have told you, the state gives a considerable amount, millions of pesos, to the university students. These millions are paid by all of us Chileans. Of course, we Chileans do not want to have mediocre professionals. We want to have good professionals.

[Correa] Mr President, according to the current Chilean Constitution, the Government Junta must choose a candidate for a plebiscite and determine the Chilean president by 1989. Will you be that candidate?

[Pinochet] That is a very good question. I am still considering who that person might be. I don't know.

[Correa] You will not be the next president?

[Pinochet] I don't know who it will be. The government will decide that.

[Correa] Mr President, I am interested in another topic, namely, human rights. At present, an OAS commission is considering Chile in retrospect, from 1973 onward, regarding violations of human rights. What will be the Chilean stance regarding this OAS commission?

[Pinochet] In the first place, human rights are not violated in Chile. Excesses might have occurred from 1973 up until a definite date. I mean, the two sides could have committed excesses, because it was an aborted civil war that was about to break out [words indistinct] the 30,000 weapons found here. Allegedly, they were here for pyrotechnics. The key is that 30,000 weapons were found here.

[Correa] Were not these weapons in the hands of the Army?

[Pinochet] Not in the hands of the Army, but in the hands of the paramilitary groups. The MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members and all [words indistinct] had weapons. They were 30,000 weapons. I ask what for? The civil war was aborted by the people on 11 September. Naturally, excesses were committed but that is over. Nowadays, no one can say there are excesses. Now, the human rights.... They don't realize this is a political, communist, Marxist machination that tries to play with me all the time.

[Correa] I have been in Santiago 1 week. I have seen demonstrations to protest various matters almost everyday. These demonstrations have not involved too many people. Do you think that future protests could include a much larger number of Chileans? What if this happened?

[Pinochet] May I ask you a question, because not only will you ask me, but I will ask you. Did you see many people in this protest demonstration?

[Correa] Honestly, the one that I saw 2 days ago included about 100 ladies.

[Pinochet] One hundred ladies, one hundred ladies. Did you see a larger one?

[Correa] No, Mr President, I only saw that one. I heard one that passed, but I did not get to see it. However, I did see that one.

[Pinochet] But how many did you see there, many or three or four?

[Correa] I saw about three during the week; I heard of three and saw one.

[Pinochet] During the week you heard three and saw one.

[Correa] I saw one.

[Pinochet] Here in Santiago there are 4.8 million inhabitants. That percentage does not even total 0.001 percent, because 2 percent would be some 400 or so. One percent would be about 500 people. Do you think that that should be cause for alarm, that of a population of 4 million inhabitants, there are 100, or even 1,000 people who demonstrate, that this should be cause for alarm? [all figures as heard]

[Correa] You are the strong hand in Chile.

[Pinochet] No, no, I am not the strong hand, I am the [word indistinct] hand.

[Correa] Otherwise, we would not be talking here, Mr President. You are the strong hand of Chile. From what I have observed, an official said that in Chile there could be 1 million communists. I replied that if there are 1 million communists organized, now I see that from Havana Mr Allende, the nephew of former President Allende, said that the MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] enters, that he has entered on several occasions and has provoked acts of terrorism and sabotage. [sentence as heard] It is published in today's edition of EL MERCURIO. If they have that facility to cause disturbances, there are 1 million inhabitants who are orthodox communists, who believe in this, and if for some reason the strong hand of Chile disappeared, what would happen in Chile?

[Pinochet] I imagine that what you are asking is if I disappear.

[Correa] Yes. Neither you nor I am immortal.

[Pinochet] Well, nobody is immortal. I disappear. The one who is next follows. And at this moment whoever is behind me follows. There are ways to elect a new president of the Republic, who I imagine will have as much or more capacity than I to act.

[Correa] Have you stopped to consider such a moment?

[Pinochet] Yes, perhaps. I do not feel immortal or irreplaceable.

[Correa] How are the relations between your government and the proliferation of the existing church, of the popular church in Latin America? I feel this much more so in Chile now that I visited that country. Have you had any differences...

[Pinochet, interrupting] Look, I am apostolic, Roman Catholic. For me the situation of the church is a situation like any other: One day it corresponds to "A," the next day it corresponds to "B." It is a problem of everyday living and I will not make a pronouncement because I do not wish to comment on that matter.

[Correa] Perfect. Now we will broach Central America. I would like to hear your opinion on Central America, on the Contadora Group, in which my country is participating, and the alleged participation of some countries of South America, such as Brazil, Peru, and others. What is your opinion of the Central American conflict?

[Pinochet] The conflict?

[Correa] The Central American conflict.

[Pinochet] This is how I view the conflict, if you refer to Nicaragua.

[Correa] Nicaragua and others.

[Pinochet] The United States has not realized that it is in a war at this moment with Marxism, with the Soviets, the base of which is Cuba. On another occasion they told them to get rid of the missiles and the missiles were taken out, but now look at Cuba: it is full and that is how the communists are, they take two steps forward and one backward. And now [words indistinct] I see Cuba as the base of operations of the communists. As for Central America, I see Nicaragua as a beachhead that is being extended. And if the North Americans do not make an effort, it will continue to grow and grow.

[Correa] Mr President, now I will offer you the microphones at the Latin American level, so that you can address the Latin Americans who watch this program.

[Pinochet] I will limit myself to greeting your country, which I know and like very much. I was acquainted with a president [as heard] such as Torrijos, with whom I was very friendly, and I wish Panama the best.

[Correa] Thank you very much.

ECONOMY MINISTER ON U.S. 'PROTECTIONIST' POLICY

PY061647 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Chile still clings to the hope that the United States will reverse its protectionist measures. Economy Minister Juan Carlos Delano made this statement during a luncheon given by the Chilean-U.S. Chamber of Commerce. President Pinochet participated in the luncheon with his interior, foreign, finance, and economy ministers. Delano was the main speaker at the occasion. He stressed that Chile is open for foreign trade. He regretted, however, the fact that the United States is increasing its protectionist policies.

[Begin Delano recording] Right now, there is no prohibition against the imports of any product, and tariffs have been reduced to 20 percent. Unfortunately, these expressions of goodwill have not been reciprocated by our powerful neighbor to the north, which has been increasing its protectionist measures recently. [end recording]

Minister Delano said some of these protectionist measures can seriously affect the Chilean economy, as in the case of copper. He added that there is still hope that this stituation will be reversed.

[Begin recording] However, our country still has hope that this situation will be reversed, especially when we can prove there are those who think and abide by the same basic principles we espouse on this matter. [end recording]

The objective of this luncheon was to celebrate the 175th anniversary of Chile's independent life.

POLICE DEFUSE BOMB AT IBM INSTALLATIONS

PA051337 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0512 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota, 4 Sep (EFE) -- The Police Antiexplosives Department in Bogota defused a powerful time bomb at the IBM installations located in the northern sector of the city. The device, made with 9 kilos of dynamite, had been set to explode at 2400 local time (0500 GMT), but it was discovered by the building's watchman, who immediately informed the F-2, Bogota's Secret Police.

The watchman found a package connected to a clock, which was deactivated at 2300 local time (0400 GMT). Had it exploded, it would have destroyed the transnational's headquarters, a 5-story building located in a residential area. The installations of the IBM firm, which produces electric typewriters and personal computers, had been closed at the end of the workday.

The police are conducting investigations in the streets of Bogota, and have arrested dozens of undocumented people, following several explosions on Tuesday night, in front of the Chilean Embassy and other diplomatic missions.

GOVERNMENT CRITICIZES CUBAN FOREIGN DEBT ATTITUDE

PA060334 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 31 Aug 85 pp 1, 3

[Text] Yesterday, Colombia criticized the Cuban Government's attitude toward the Latin American foreign debt problem and defended its strategy in obtaining new foreign aid and its economic adjustment process, which the government claims is already yielding most of the results expected.

Through the National Department of Planning [DNP], the Colombian Government reviewed the country's experiences in renegotiating the foreign debt indicating that unlike the other Latin American countries, Colombia is not going to refinance its foreign debt because it does not need to and it will not seek resources from the IMF. "We are all in the same boat, more so if we take into consideration the interrelation of political and economic activities. That is why it is important that we get to know our experiences which can be done through seminars such as the one we are holding," said Jorge Ospina Sardi, DNP chief, yesterday at the foreign debt seminar organized by the University of Los Andes and sponsored by the United Nations.

The attitude of the Cuban Government is indeed strange. It talks about the problems of other countries with such assurance, but it does not have the modesty of talking about its own experiences, using the argument that its debt is not bound by the usual commitments and obligations as an excuse. Since miracles do not occur in real life, we must face our problems objectively, increase our economic and political relations, and promote solutions, such as those proposed by the Cartagena Consensus, at all levels, said Ospina Sardi.

ECUADOR ACCUSED OF PERSECUTING COLOMBIANS

PA080251 Paris AFP in Spanish 1439 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Ipiales, Colombia, 3 Sep (AFP) -- The Colombian security police reported today that hundreds of Colombians residing in Ecuador are being arrested, beaten, and deported by the authorities of that neighboring country. Juan Carlos Arbelaez, chief of the state Adminstrative Department of Security branch in this border town said: "There has been an outbreak of persecution of Colombians in Ecuador." He explained that the Ecuadoran authorities reacted in this way after guerrillas of the M-19 [19 April Movement] participated in the kidnapping and subsequent murder of Nahim Isaias Barquet, an Ecuadoran banker.

Arbelaez stated: "The Ecuadoran police are arresting all Colombians without just cause." He said he had received information that many Colombians have been beaten and then deported. "It does not matter what work they do; a mere indication that they are Colombian is enough for them to be arrested," he said, noting: "They have even played dirty tricks on the Colombians. They are driving all Colombians crazy."

He reported that last night the Ecuadoran police deported 24 of the Colombians who usually cross the border to sell small items and added: "I learned that they had been beaten with a stick. They told me so." Arbelaez said that he has "already protested vigorously, and the case is already in the hands of the Attorney General Office." He added that many Ecuadoran policemen have gone to Ipiales to carry out inspections." [quotation mark as received]

FARC PROPOSES EXTENDING CEASE-FIRE UNTIL NEXT SEP

PA062008 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, FARC, have sent the president of the Republic a letter proposing extending the truce until September 1986, merging the commissions of dialogue and verification into one single commission, and including in this commission the ministers of government, justice, and defense as a way to make the peace process become reality.

FARC sent the message voicing their stand on the development of the truce and peace agreements signed last year in La Uribe. The document will be delivered to President Betancur by former Minister John Agudelo Rios. FARC proposes extending the truce until 20 September 1986, that is, 9 months after what was initially scheduled. The dialogue and verification commissions should unite in order to certify that FARC is observing a cease-fire, and is presenting proposals for political, economic, and social reforms. FARC says that they will definitely participate in next year's elections and will not carry out an armed campaign.

The FARC general staff says that the purpose of extending the truce, which was scheduled to end in January 1986, is to give the government and congress time to prepare the political, economic, and social reforms provided for by La Uribe agreement and which have not yet been fulfilled.

BETANCUR SWEARS IN NEW LABOR MINISTER CARRILLO

PA032218 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Bogota -- President Belisario Betancur has said that his cabinet is a forum in which those familiar with the country's problems -- although they have different experiences and viewpoints -- place themselves above genuine yet limited stances in favor of the national interest. He added that contradictions (?must be avoided) and government formulas have to be sought. Although most of the time these formulas are not perfect, they take into consideration the principle of public well-being that must prevail in a democratic state.

During the swearing-in ceremony of new Labor Minister Jorge Carillo Rojas, Betancur stressed that his government is not a game preserve for any particular person, much less for establishing positions of power. He said: This government is popular in its origin, in the aspirations of our imperfect democracy, and in the success of the people themselves.

After defending the appointment of Minister Carrillo and describing it as an expression of gratitude for democratic unionism, Betancur said that if the people continue to be the harmed party, they will also be the judges. He who does not have his people's appreciation and respect, truly lacks everything.

PRESIDENT ON FOREIGN DEBT TALKS WITH IMF

PY051527 Paris AFP in Spanish 0258 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Lima, 4 Sep (AF) -- President Alan Garcia today stated that he will not refuse to discuss the foreign debt with the IMF representatives, but the talks will have to be held under conditions that we have established. Garcia made this statement in Cusco, at the end of a 5-day visit to the southeast Andean region.

A newsman asked the president if he would meet with representatives of the creditor banks and of the IMF during his visit to UN headquarters in New York, set to begin on 20 September. The president replied that, as president of Peru, I would not refuse to meet with officials from these or any other institutions, but I will deal with the subject of the foreign debt under the conditions established by my government, which are those of a country with serious economic problems.

Social democrat President Garcia has expressed on several occasions that he will discuss the foreign debt directly with the creditors, without IMF interference.

Contacts with the U.S. private banks started 2 days ago in Lima. The finance minister has expressed his wishes that the talks be held in this capital.

GARCIA DISCUSSES LATIN AMERICAN DEBT, ECONOMY

PA062310 Panama City Panavision Television in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Interview given by President Alan Garcia to unidentified Panamanian journalists on 5 Sep in Lima -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, at your inauguration you spoke in favor of Panamanian President Ardito Barletta convoking a Latin American summit meeting. Has this motion been advanced? Have new efforts been made? Is there any possibility of this taking place?

[Garcia] I am sure that this initiative will take place sooner or later. As the Caribbean people say, things happen before you know it. Regarding the debt and the domestic policies of our countries, all our countries are beginning to realize that the possibilities are becoming increasingly narrow, and that only by acting together will we be able to succeed. The presidents of Latin America have never gotten together unless it was in response to a call by the most powerful country of our hemisphere. I believe that we should not be afraid to denounce any country and that we as Latin Americans can meet and propose common solutions to a problem as serious as the foreign debt. I do not believe that any country can effect a summons to a meeting because this would mean falling into a start-of-the-show stance. I did not want to convoke a meeting here in Peru. I remembered Old Bolivar and the amphictyonic capital of Latin America, and I allowed myself to propose to the Panamanian president that he be the one to convoke such a meeting. I know that this implies many problems. Not all of us are prepared to meet fraternally and say that we are ready to act together. But I do believe that the people, little by little, will push their governments into reaching common positions and into adopting positions other than that of yes-men [preceding two words in English] when they face the United States of America, the IMF, and the international banks. We have to make others respect us as Latin Americans. We have had enough abuses on our continent. The case of the Panama Canal is a historic and exemplary case. The prices of our raw materials, the interest on the debt, all that must be set aside and Latin Americans must unite and act together.

I am ready to go to Panama whenever I am called to renew the old dream of Simon Bolivar. There are other chiefs of state who are also ready.

[Question] What can you tell us about reports that you are Marxist?

[Garcia] I believe that was a silly report by some journalist who wanted to have a good headline. I am saying what I believe. I see that report as an exaggeration. APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance], as a continetnal movement, views Marxism as an antecedent, as all the modern socialists view it, but we did not stay fixed on Marxism. We are nationalists and anti-imperialists. We are with the social democracy. I believe it is an exaggeration to report that I am Marxist and to scandalously repeat this in Miami newspapers to smear a Latin American sentiment. I said from the beginning that we are a government that is seeking social democracy and economic independence for our country. I have said that the subject of the Latin American debt is one between the rich north and the poor south -- us. I have said that this is not a problem between the capitalist West and the capitalist — in its own special way -- East. This is not a matter of a power struggle, but a problem between the rich and the poor of the world. I believe that an effort is being made to smear this Latin American position by emphasizing philosophical matters that are not involved. Marxism is a philosophical position and an antecedent for historic interpretations. At this moment, we are anti-imperialists and we have a common and clear position on the IMF with which we are not going to negotiate any letter of intention because we are not going to negotiate with life, work and labor stability. Intentions depend on the sovereign will of Peru.

[Question] What [words indistinct] the visit by [Panamanian] General Noriega?

[Garcia] A closer position, friendship, ties, and the identification of positions between us, between our countries, and between our governments. We have always greatly admired General Torrijos. Our APRA leaders have been friends and have identified with his doctrine. One of the points of our historic program of 1924 called for Latin America to defend the Panama Canal because Panama was a Latin American cause and it still is. I believe that this should be the position of Latin Americans whenever a country is being abused. This means that when a man as important as General Noriega comes to Peru I think this serves to unite our countries. It is a known fact that we have identified our positions and discovered that we agree on many subjects including the defense of our people and our economy. We cannot be the tail wagons [forgones de cola] of international capitalism. We are a continent that has a future and rights. I have agreed on many subjects with General Noriega. I am very satisfied because this means that we Latin Americans understand each other and can act together.

[Question] You have affected many interests during your 30 days in government. Do you think your government will conclude its term in office in spite of having affected those interests, especially international banks?

[Garcia] We have touched the interests of international financial capitalism because we said: There is a limit. I cannot sacrifice my people by paying more than 10 percent of the value of exports. They want us to pay 70 percent of the value of our exports. With what would we import products, food? With what would we develop the country? We don't agree with the extremist -- and in my opinion mistaken -- position of not paying because we form part of an international system. We must impose respect for us within that system. The first issue has been that we are only going to pay 10 percent of the value of our exports. The second issue is that we are not going to negotiate the government's economic program. The third issue is to lower the domestic interest rate in order to be able to freeze prices, which were being constantly increased due to the interests on loans. We have severely hit drug trafficking. We are in a process of national moralization and mobilization of the peasant masses to decentralize Peru's economy and make its food supply solid.

Of course, we have affected many interests: the interests of the monopolies, banks, or drug traffickers, and immoral people. This does not represent a threat to the government. What represents a danger to government is to let those interests go unaffected and to be unable to say "enough" to the abuses committed against the people. That is dangerous for any government.

[Question] Mr President, along that line, in Havana where a nonpayment position was presented, it was said that much of the huge debt of our countries is due to waste and corruption. What do you plan to do in this regard?

[Garcia] I only have to repeat our position. The origin of the debt is unjust. We have been paid very little for our raw material. They [not identified] charged too much for their industrial and technological resources. In this international labor division, the rich won. Besides, they created increasing interests on the initial debt so they could solve their internal problems. The IMF never told them what they told us. We opened our borders to their products which have impoverished us. They have tried to eliminate our labor stability. We insist that this is our stand. The economic sovereignty of Peru cannot be negotiated. We are not going to sign a letter of intention. Peruvians have given me a letter of intention with their votes. The letter of intention is nothing but a letter of colonialism. In this regard we are going to clearly point out that we want to pay because we are honest. We do not say that we are not going to pay in an irresponsible manner. Sometimes even the best payers (?cannot pay). We are going to pay, but with a limit that will not endanger the historical and social development of our country.

[Question] Mr President [words indistinct] in Havana [words indistinct] on the subject of recovery and loans that the Peruvian Government is planning some kind of action?

[Garcia] Well, gentlemen, if the money has been spent, it is spent. That no longer has a solution. If we purchased more machinery then we should have and if we have been paid less for our products, then that is part of the past. There is no sense in crying over the past or looking back and ending up like Lot's wife, turned into a pillar of salt. Therefore, I am interested in the future, not only of Peru but also of all Latin America. I believe it is very necessary to reach an agreement on a solution. The rest is wasting time.

[Question] Concerning the visit by General Manuel Antonio Noriega, commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, does this mean that the support group made up of Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Peru, otherwise known as the Lima Group, is promoting the participation of the military in the Contadora mediation efforts?

[Garcia] No, we have not discussed that topic. We discussed the economic situation in our countries and our brotherhood. Gen Noriega is a distinguished friend of Peru who went to school here for many years. We discussed the points which we may have in common, and I am sure that we have many things in common. However, we did not discuss any topic regarding military participation in the Central American problem.

[Question] Mr President Garcia, following this first stage of your administration in which the interests of large transnational companies established in Peru have been affected, it is logical that APRA must adopt certain measures that will also affect the Peruvian people. How do you think the Peruvian people will react when the time comes for them to make some sacrifices?

[Garcia] Well, I foresaw this reaction from the moment I took over. All revolutions entail sacrifices. I have never seen a change take place in a bed of roses and happiness. All changes -- the independence of America, the economic independence of our hemisphere -- demand sacrifices. For example, we Peruvians have mistakenly become accustomed to eating wheat imported from the United States or Argentina. In the past, Peruvians ate potatoes and corn which are native here.

With their factories and mills, they have taught us to eat foreign wheat and now the peasant does not want to produce because no one buys from him. We have stopped eating what the peasants produced. When the peasants become poor, the Lima industry does not have buyers. We are in a vicious cycle of poverty. I have told the people to let us begin progressively replacing the food products so that the peasants will begin producing and so that the Lima industry will have buyers. That is a logic that has no contradictions. However, it does entail certain sacrifices. The first one is to replace the consumption of certain products which our people are accustomed to eating. However, my people know that the sacrifices which must be made -- such as when they close our credit or refuse to sell certain things -- are necessary in order to achieve liberation: and not the sacrifices the IMF demands with its letter of intention which will only keep our people in a state of crisis. The people will accept the sacrifices necessary to emerge from the crisis; however, no Latin American people will accept sacrifices which would prolong the crisis.

[Question] Mr President, do your budget cut plans also include cuts for the Army, Navy, and on the purchase of weapons?

[Garcia] My country's Armed Forces are aware of the need to apply as many resources as possible to productive investment and the creation of employment. Naturally, they are willing to make the greatest efforts possible within the framework of national defense, which cannot be abandoned. You know that as long as we do not reach an agreement with the other Latin American countries for freezing the purchase of weapons, no country can remain passive in the face of the expansionist hopes of any other country. This, naturally, is a hypothesis; but it is a good idea to take precautions. In this manner, we keep our country ready to defend itself without this meaning that we are alotting excessive sums to the defense sector.

[Question] Mr President, does the government have any plans to handle the subversive, terrorist activities of Shining Path?

[Garcia] In the face of subversion such as deaths and explosions, there is only one path and that is the law. The law must be applied in a firm manner. There must be a strong struggle against terrorism. I have said we will not take a single step backward. A socialist government, a government determined to carry out national transformations should not be afraid of applying the law with a strong hand. The terrorists should only expect humanitarian considerations and the application of the law from my government.

[Question] To conclude, a message for the Panamanian people?

[Garcia] After this cordial meeting with Gen Noriega, I send you greetings, our regards for the common historical ties we have, and our full determination that together we must do something great for Latin America. Our memories are with Gen Torrijos, a great Latin American nationalist who we always hold as an example. We are willing to continue getting closer to the Panamanian people to whom we are linked by great historical ties and Latin American sentiments so you will know that we will be here when you need us to defend you. We know that if we need you, you will also be with us. Thank you.

PRESIDENT PROMISES DEFENSE OF NATIONAL INDUSTRY

PY061714 Lima Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Excerpts] President Alan Garcia Perez arrived at the Callao Air Base at 0945 today, ending a long tour of the Puno and Cusco departments. Addressing a large crowd at the Lima parade grounds, the president said today that democracy must help the poor. He added: Our government action will be directed at the have-nots and not at the rich, in line with our commitment with the Peruvian people, who elected us on 14 April.

He also announced the creation of a corporation of shantytowns, and said that milk prices will be reduced and that the government will take strong action to fight corruption.

[Begin Garcia recording] [Applause, shouts] I want to greet all of you who came here to demand not only job stability -- after all, you have no jobs -- but I also want to say something more important and more significant. You are demanding that the sacred right to have a job be respected, because this is the foundation of Peruvian democracy. [applause, shouts] We will defend our industry. We will reopen the car manufacturing plants, including the Chrysler factory. I was told today that this plant will reopen its doors to give jobs to its workers. [applause] We have reopened the Pescaperu [State Fish Meal and Fish Oil Production Agency] plants to give jobs and well-being to the people of our ports. We will continue with this policy in defense of Peruvian industry. If we can produce cloth and clothing, we will not buy them abroad. We will put our manufacturing plants to work. If we can produce electrical appliances, we will use our iron and steel manufacturing sector and our factories, and we will close our borders to foreign goods. [shouts, applause]

We have to defend the national production by promoting industrial growth and by banning the foreign goods that may paralyze our factories. Faithful to this objective, we have lowered interest rates. Those industrialists who want to operate their plants no longer have to pay 280-percent interest but merely a 75-percent interest. Now they can work. They no longer have to face the competition of foreign goods. Therefore, on behalf of the Peruvian people and of the unemployed, I am now addressing the Peruvian Industrial Society to tell it that the foundations have already been laid: low interests and protectionist measures. Now our industrialists must put forth concrete projects to give jobs to the Peruvian people. [applause]

I call upon patriotic Peruvian industrialists who are willing to create new jobs. I tell them that they will have all the advantages of a nationalist state that defends national industry. I also tell them that, in return, they must help the government solve the situation of hundreds of thousands of unemployed Peruvians. I am hereby announcing that through Minister Carlos Blancas we will submit to Congress a draft law promoting the creation of new jobs. Under the terms of this law, the state will grant credit and financial support and tax exemptions to those industries that are willing to hire more Peruvians. [applause] This is what I am asking from the industrialists, on behalf of the Peruvian people, from this balcony. And I will wait for their answer right here. [applause, shouts]

I have been told that in my capacity as president, I cannot ask for the reorganization of the judicial branch, because it is an autonomous branch of government. And I say that the people have elected me to defend them from unscrupulous lawyers [shouts, applause].

The Constitution sets forth that each branch of government must be autonomous. Yet there can be no autonomy for corruption, for bribing, [raises voice] there can be no autonomy when the people demand that the judicial branch be reorganized. [shouts, applause]

I ask you: Do you agree with the moralization campaign? [shouts: "Yes"]. Do you want us to implement it to the end? [shouts: "Yes"]. Will you support my demand for moralization and reorganization of the judicial branch? [shouts: "Yes"]. Will you support my efforts to fight corruption within the police? [Shouts: "Yes"]. Will you support my efforts to fight corruption within the social security system? [Shouts: "Yes"]. Will you support my efforts to fight corruption throughout the public sector? [Shouts: "Yes"]. Let us then walk side by side, let us continue to be united, and let us build our own future, Long live Peru! Long live the Peruvian people! Long live the nationalist government! [Shouts, applause] [end recording]

OPPOSITION PROPOSAL ON DEBT PAYMENT, MORATORIUM

FL070330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0142 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- The combined finance, programming, and public accounting commissions of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies are studying a proposal presented by opposition legislators to consult the Mexican people on whether the foreign debt should be paid or a moratorium established. According to an official legislative spokesman, the proposal was presented by Deputies Graco Ramirez of the Workers' Socialist Party and Cuauhtemoc Amezcua of the Popular Socialist Party, and supported by representatives of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, Revolutionary Workers' Party, and Mexican Workers Party.

FINANCE SECRETARY DISCUSSES DEBT, ECONOMY

FL071230 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2305 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Mexico City, 6 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog said today that in 1985 Mexico will pay approximately $10 billion in interest on its foreign debt. He described these interest payments as a very heavy burden for the Mexican economy and said that Mexico insists on the need to find additional mechanisms to reduce interest rates and provide additional resources so the economies of Latin American countries can maintain reasonable growth rates.

Silva Herzog rejected the proposals that have been made for resolving the problem of the foreign debt of Latin America, calculated at $360 billion. He said it is not possible to act unilaterally or without holding conversations with creditors; to do so might bring short-lived success that in the long term would hurt most of the inhabitants of Latin America. He said the basic tendencies of the national economy should be maintained to correct problems, saying there is no reason to be pessimistic just because development goals have not yet been reached. He called for calmness and an evaluation of what has been achieved and what must still be done.

In his remarks at the third projects analysis and second evaluation meeting [as received] of the Secretariat of Navy, inaugurated by Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, the finance secretary provided a thorough explanation of the problems of the national economy during the past 3 years and of the solutions that have been found for these problems. He discussed at length the renegotiation of the foreign debt, saying that although Mexico was a pioneer in hemispheric debt renegotiation and had done the right thing in renegotiating, such actions are not necessarily the solution to the debt problem of other Latin American nations.

He described the behaviour of the national economy since 1982, when Mexico exhausted its financial reserves and had zero economic growth. He said that in 1984 the 100 percent inflation rate was reduced to 80 percent, the deficit in public finances was corrected, and economic growth of 3.5 percent was achieved. In 1985, he added, the country had to face additional problems such as the drop in crude oil prices that cost Mexico $600 million daily, the increase in international rates, and a higher inflation rate than was expected, which forced the government to make severe but necessary readjustments. In Mexico, he said, as in any place in this world, there is a wide margin of growth, of dynamic change in the evolution of economic variables, that makes it difficult to formulate medium- and long-range forecasts. He said later that this situation does not exist only in Mexico but affects socialist and capitalist nations alike. He said Mexico has been able to maintain the tendency of the inflation rate to decrease, avoiding runaway inflation.

SILVA SAYS COUNTRY 'PIONEER' IN DEBT RESTRUCTURE

FL131900 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1700 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Mexico City, 31 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Finance and Public Credit Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog said the amount of credit demands from the international banks will depend on the domestic savings volumes that we are capable of producing. Upon returning from New York where he signed the restructuring of the last part of the foreign public debt, Silva Herzog said this act marks the conclusion of an effort in which Mexico is a pioneer, thus the beginning of an important act.

In the Mexico City airport the official said, nevertheless, that renegotiation is not a panacea, the result of a magic formula to solve a problem that is in no way exclusive to Mexico, but to the Third World countries as a whole. Silva Herzog stressed the financial arrangement is an additional element of confidence, a product of all Mexicans' efforts.

OFFICIAL SAYS ADDITIONAL LOANS REQUIRED IN 1986

FL301338 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0100 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] New York, 29 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Secretary of Finance and Public Credit Jesus Silva Herzog stated here today that Mexico is going to need additional resources in 1986 to complement its domestic effort. During an interview with NOTIMEX,the Mexican official said there is no possibility that debtor countries -- whose circumstances are very different -- will present a common front at the meeting of the World Bank and IMF that will be held in Seoul, South Korea, in October.

When asked whether Mexico will request new lines of credit when it returns to the free [voluntario] market, he replied: We have always said so, and I have just stated that our country is going to need an injection of additional resources next year and during the coming 10 to 20 years. The Mexican official said that, because of the problems that came up in 1982, Mexico had virtually cut off that flow but he is confident that the present Mexican effort will be appreciated and that, starting next year, Mexico will be able to return to the normal capital market for funds to complement its savings and domestic effort.

Regarding the position debtor countries will take at the meeting in Seoul, South Korea, Silva Herzog said there is a growing awareness that the problem of the debt must be solved with a more open attitude. Aspects that must be included are trade and the need to find mechanisms to assure an additional flow of capital toward our countries. He also said that meeting financial obligations is basic in a country like Mexico, where the economy is becoming more and more independent.

Silva Herzog said the renegotiation of the final portion of the Mexican debt is proof of the renewed confidence of the international banks towards Mexico, and their optimism regarding the future of our country. In response to a question, he said that if the debt had not been restructured we would have had to pay an additional $5 billion that our economy does not have. He also explained that we would have had to pay higher interest rates, and that other modifications in long-term costs had been made during the renegotiation. The secretary said there is no question that the weight of the debt is excessive, and that Mexico must pay this year $10 billion, which would be much better for the country not to have to pay. But Mexico borrowed to stimulate its economic growth and now, as is always the case, must make a maximum effort to fulfill its financial obligations.

COSTA RICA

PLANE DROPS 'BUNDLES' NEAR BORDER, DRAWS FIRE

PA081622 Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 8 Sep 85

[Text] San Jose, 8 Sep (AFP) -- A plane marked with "a white star and the letters PG" flew over the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua yesterday, dropping several bundles on the territory of the neighboring country, Costa Rican authorities reported today.

The "four-motor, silverplated" plane caused alarm among the Costa Rican guardsmen who at first believed they were seeing "a paratroopers invasion" from Nicaragua, according to Civil Guard Director Colonel Lesmes Chaves.

Chaves told radio newsmen that the plane overflew the border, from Los Chiles to the delta area of the San Juan River, several times from 1300 to the early evening hours. In this regard he noted that reinforcements have been sent to the area to investigate whether any of the bundles fell on the Costa Rican side.

In Barra del Colorado in the Costa Rican northeast, the Civil Guard reported that a plane overflew the area and entered some 600 meters into Costa Rican territory. The guardsmen opened fire on the aircraft, which then left the area.

SECURITY COUNCIL STUDIES CHARGES ON CONTRA AID

PA071833 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Text] The Security Council today studied charges made in U.S. newspapers to the effect that Costa Rican groups are helping rebels on the border with Nicaragua. Vice President Armando Arauz said that about 15 days ago, the Foreign Minister brought up the same concern for the consideration of the Security Council. It was decided on that occasion that the Investigation and Security Directorate should undertake the investigations and present a thorough report on this situation.

For the past 2 weeks the Investigation and Security Directorate has been carrying out investigations. It has not only been investigating what the U.S. newspapers report but also the statements of residents in the border area. This report should be ready next week. The Security Council will meet on Friday, 13 September, to learn about the results of the investigations. Vice President Armando Arauz said that if the involvement of the border area residents with the rebel groups is proven, a number of measures will be adopted to guarantee strict controls.

Reports published by several U.S. newspapers, including THE NEW YORK TIMES, mention serveral places where rebel groups supposedly operate within Costa Rican territory. Upon (?refuting) those charges, the Security Council again stated that the government does everything within its means to maintain control and vigilance on the border with Nicaragua, but it added that this is difficult terrain and that it does not have sufficient means to prevent [words indistinct]. Nevertheless, Vice President Arauz said that if the newspaper charges are proven, measures will be taken to prevent these actions.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT, CHURCH OFFICIALS ON COLOMONCAGUA

Vice President Views Incident

PA071942 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Sep 85

[By Francisco Valencia]

[Excerpts] Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, foreign minister and vice president, and Ricardo Acevedo Peralta, deputy foreign minister, today gave a detailed report on the meeting they attended on 2 and 3 September in San Jose, Costa Rica.

Asked about the Colomoncagua incident in which three Salvadorans, including two minors, died, Vice President Castillo Claramount said:

[Begin recording] With regard to the Colomoncagua incident, we have already requested that the Salvadoran charge d'affaires in Tegucigalpa gather all the official information. So far the available information is, if not contradictory, somewhat different in recounting the events and action that provoked the intervention of the Honduran Armed Forces in that location. I have here a telex from Mr Trabanino, our current representative in Tegucigalpa, indicating that the Honduran press has published at least two different versions. We also have the communique issued by the archbishopric of the Salvadoran Catholic Church which gives a somewhat different version. As of yet we do not have an official version from the Honduran Government. These incidents occurred in Honduran territory. Therefore, on the basis of these different versions the Foreign Ministry cannot take direct action. We will do so once we have an official version to use as a basis for any possible action. [end recording]

When journalists remarked that the Catholic Church and other organizations have shown greater interest than the government with regard to the Colomoncagua incidents, the deputy foreign minister said that a special commission could not be formed to go investigate the incidents since it did not have the means to do so and because it was not the most advisable thing. Nevertheless, he said that the official report of the Honduran Government as well as that of the Salvadoran charge d'affaires in Honduras is being awaited.

Archbishopric Issues Communique

PA061400 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Communique issued by the San Salvador Archibishopric's Social Communications Secretariat on 4 September in San Salvador]

[Text] The San Salvador Archbishopric, through its Social Communications Secretariat, reports on the results of investigations conducted by the archbishop's delegates and by the bishop of Santa Rosa de Copan in the Salvadoran refugees camp in Colomoncagua, Honduras:

I. Background

Very early on 30 August it was learned in the Archbishopric of San Salvador that Honduran soldiers had stormed the Colomoncagua camp in Intibuca Department, Honduras, leaving several people dead, injured, beaten, or detained among the refugees.

Immediately upon learning about this, Archbishop Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas telephoned the bishop of Santa Rosa de Copan, Msgr Luis Alfonso Santos, who provided him with a preliminary report on these tragic developments. The two bishops agreed that the church must conduct its own investigation at the site of their developments.

II. The Facts

While the archbishop of San Salvador appointed two persons who work in the archbishopric to go to the refugee camp in Colomoncagua, Msgr Santos decided to personally go to the site of these events. These three persons met in Colomoncagua on Sunday, 1 September. Following is the result of their investigations:

1. At about 1500 on Thursday, 29 August 1985, some 200 members of the Honduran Armed Forces' 10th Infantry Battalion, based in Marcala, conducted an operation in the Salvadoran refugees camp in Colomancagua. Major Ramirez was in command of the troops and reportedly (?12) Americans were among these soldiers. While most of the troops surrounded the camp, others, whose faces were painted either black or green, entered the refugee camp, headed for the sectors of [word indistinct] and Coyolito, and through their violent actions created terror among the refugees. These soldiers began firing in all directions, wounding three children, four women, and seven men. They also raped a 24-year-old woman and savagely captured 10 men. In addition they kicked 3 children, 21 women, and 13 men, whom they also beat with their weapons. It is important to note that those captured were duly registered and have the carnet issued by both the Colomoncagua Migration Office and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, UNHCR. At the time of the investigation, these individuals were detained at the 10th Infantry Battalion headquarters.

During the operation when the Honduran troops violently stormed the refugee camp, three Salvadorans died: 2-month-old Gloria Noemi Blanco Argueta died after being kicked by one of the soldiers as he tried to hit the child's grandmother, who was holding her in her arms; 23-year-old Raul Manuel Romero died after being kicked, shot, wounded, and dragged through the camp and later decapitated. Romero's body was finally taken to a helicopter. The third victim was a refugee whose name could not be obtained, but who was taken away by the soldiers.

While this military operation was under way, the soldiers rudely insulted the refugees, accusing them of being guerrilla members. They also yelled at them that they should either leave Honduras or agree to be relocated.

2. The refugees were peaceful at all times, limiting themselves to begging the soldiers to end the violence and that their relatives not be taken away. Others complained over the abuses being committed. Thanks to the stand taken by the refugees, who did not respond violently to the soldiers' attack, the tragedy did not reach a larger scale.

3. The workers of international agencies, who dedicate themselves to helping the refugees, were also attacked when they tried to intervene on behalf of the Salvadorans who were being attacked. When the soldiers withdrew, officials of the UNHCR, the International Confederation of Catholic Organizations for Charitable and Social Action, and other international agencies took three refugees to a hospital in Tegucigalpa, as they were in extremely serious condition. The other refugees who had been injured or beaten were attended to by the camp's medical personnel. Although the 2-hour operation concluded and the soldiers who participated in it withdrew, military patrols have remained both in and outside the Colomoncagua camp, hindering the normal development of the refugees' activities. Moreover, these patrols harass the refugees.

III Final Considerations

In view of the regrettable incidents that occurred in the Colomoncagua camp, which added further suffering to the Salvadoran brothers who live there, the San Salvador Archbishopric:

1. Publicly expresses its dismay over these tragic incidents which constitute a flagrant violation of human rights.

2. Respectfully asks the Honduran Government to release as soon as possible the 10 Salvadorans captured during the military operation conducted in Colomoncagua on 29 August.

3. Acknowledges the hospitality accorded by the Honduran Government and people to our countrymen who are in that country as refugees, and asks God that there be no further incidents of this type which led to the release of this communique.

4. Thanks the Honduran church, especially the bishop and the entire apostolic personnel in the diocese of Santa Rosa de Copan, for the exquisite charity they have always lavished on the Salvadoran refugees in that country.

PCES LEADER CAPTURED, REVEALS 'TERRORIST PLANS'

PA062024 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 5 Sep 85 pp 2, 28

[Text] A leader of the Communist Party of El Salvador [PCES] and second in command after Jose Shafick Handal has been captured by the national Police and has revealed terrorist plans.

A police spokesman yesterday identified him as Americo Mauro Araujo Ramirez, who was known in the Armed Forces of Liberation [PCES-FAL] as Commander Hugo. He also used the false names of Americo Duran Flamenco, Mario Americo Duran Ordonez, and Francisco Lopez Santos. He is a sociologist and he confessed that he is an active member of the PCES. He is second in command after Jorge Shafick Handal in the Secretariat of the Central Committee.

He added that he is a member of the political commission and coordinator of political-military chiefs of that clandestine organization, which is part of the FMLN. He said that he is an adviser in the implementation of strategic plans, in charge of information and documentation of the intelligence commission, and PCES-FAL representative in the FMLN.

He confessed that the subversive organizations are currently planning: 1) an increase of military actions and sabotage to further harm the national economy; 2) the reactivation and consolidation of professional and trade union cadres by using the Coordinating Board of Solidarity With Workers (CST), the Committee for 1 May, and the National Association of Salvadoran Teachers 21 June as means of propaganda, and by using communists infiltrated in the Independent Movement of Salvadoran Professionals, in solidarity and support groups such as the Committee of Mothers of Political Prisoners and Missing, and in the nongovernmental Salvadoran Human Rights Commission (CDHES), and by infiltrating some agricultural cooperatives, the national university, and other front organizations.

He said that in December 1984, the FMLN appointed him political-military official of the metropolitan area. He said that in addition to the previous tasks, one of his main tasks was to obtain logistics aid for the various war fronts and to recruit new members to join the clandestine activity.

He added that he joined the PCES in 1960 as a member of the so-called Vanguard of the Salvadoran Youth, which in 1972-1973 became the Union of Patriotic Youths and later the Salvadoran Communist Youth under PCES leadership.

In 1962 he received a scholarship to attend the famous Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, where he received extensive Marxist political-ideological training. He returned to El Salvador in 1967. He has gone to Cuba twice and has also gone to Nicaragua carrying out missions of the PCES-FAL and the FMLN-FDR to coordinate political-diplomatic work and economic aid from the various international solidarity committees.

Regarding the Zona Rosa case, Araujo Ramirez said that in March 1985, he, as representative of the PCES-FAL, attended a meeting of the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (DRU) that was also attended by Mario Gonzalez fro the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers [PRTC], chief of the "Mardoqueo Cruz," Urban Commandos, and "Tomas" of the National Resistance-Armed Forces of National Resistance in a restaurant of the Zona Rosa of San Benito. When they noticed that U.S. citizens were eating there, they decided to carry out an attack against them. They informally "drew straws" among themselves as to which of the terrorist organizations would carry out the action, and the action fell on the PRTC.

The prisoner gave extensive information on future terrorist plans that involve the PCES-FMLN. He said that in the new reorganization of the direction of the FMLN-FDR, the PCES-FAL has hegemony due to ideological disagreements within the other subversive organizations.

It has been reported that Commander Hugo and the respective initial investigations have been turned over to a military investigative court.

GUATEMALA

CRISIS CONTINUES; GOVERNMENT, POLICE RESPOND

Government Warns Against Protests

PA061652 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

["Important message" from the Guatemalan Government issued 6 September]

[Text] The government of the Republic issues a new appeal to the honest citizens of the country so that they will not be used by movements that, under the pretext of making social, civic, or political demands that are protected by Guatemalan laws, maintain an attitude that is extremely at odds with the peace and tranquillity that the Guatemalan people desire.

Various organizations have issued, through paid advertisements in the communications media, appeals and harangues to the capital's population to hold rallies and demonstrations totally outside the law and outside the government's firm desire to resolve peacefully and in a civilized manner the various problems that the Guatemalan people are experiencing.

The government reiterates to the country's various social sectors that every measure and every available resource are being used to resolve the current problems within the limitations of the country. However, it also reiterates the decision to prevent any activity that tends to cause disorder or to provoke a disruption of public order.

The government ratifies its desire and determination to immediately solve the current situation, for which the cooperation of all Guatemalan social sectors is essential.

It is believed that the movements of sectors, whose interests clearly include intention to disrupt Guatemalans' normal life and activities and, mainly, the democratization process, which is the most advisable means for the people to decide their future, are instigating the citizens to demonstrations totally outside the law. Therefore, the authorities responsible for the maintenance of order and public security will take the measures that circumstances demand, as always, to safeguard the honest citizens, who are dedicated to their families and their work, for the well-being of the nation.

In order to prevent events that could affect the population, the government is duty bound to anticipate and prevent situations or events which those who are opposed to the democratization process in Guatemala are trying to organize and carry out without the authorization that is absolutely necessary.

Citizens are urged to refrain from participating in these criminal actions since there is reliable information that vandalistic actions, even including attacks, are planned for the purpose of provoking the authorities.

New Junta Reportedly Proposed

PA061719 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1655 GMT 6 Sep 85

[by Sergio Casasola]

[Text] Attention, close attention: We have a last minute report from the National Constituent Assembly, ANC. Our reporters have learned that the ANC, the only current government branch elected by the people, has reportedly proposed to the Army the creation of a civilian-military junta, whose members would be Jorge Arias de Blois and Edmundo Vasquez Martinez, two former rectors of the University of San Carlos, and General Oscar Gramajo Lopez, a ranking military officer.

However, we repeat, this is a proposal reportedly presented or to be presented by the ANC to the Army in seeking a peaceful solution for the current crisis affecting the country. Good afternoon.

Junta Change Remark Disavowed

PA061953 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1906 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] An atmosphere of total confusion prevailed today in the National Assembly when a group of deputies led by German Schell Montes told the local and international press that the assembly will ask this afternoon for the president's resignation, and even announced a proposal for forming a civilian-military junta in order to relieve General Mejia Victores.

However, later the three alternate presidents of the assembly called for another news conference and then disavowed what Schell Montes said, and pointed out that the assembly cannot stage a coup d'etat.

According to Schell Montes, the assembly had reached the consensus that the entire population wants a change of government and, therefore, following a lengthy discussion, they prepared a proposal which included two civilians and two military officers to present an alternative government. Meanwhile, whoever wins the 3 November election takes over power.

However, the three alternate presidents said, for their part, that at no time had they discussed a change of government, as this would be equivalent to a coup d'etat. The meeting we had was for the purpose of hearing the report of the University of San Carlos rector on the Army's takeover of the university campus, and nothing else, said Deputy Hector Aragon Quinones.

Deputy Schell Montes had even told the press that this afternoon the country might have a new government. After the denial, Schell Montes left the assembly and has not been seen since, so he could not explain where he got the story that the president would be asked to resign.

Organizers Suspend Demonstration

PA061801 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1706 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Amidst a climate of tension, the popular organizations have adopted a sensible attitude by suspending the demonstration scheduled for this afternoon, which was to proceed to the National Palace. The popular peaceful demonstrations will not take place, according to spokesmen of the various organizations involved. The decision was made a few minutes ago.

This morning, a spokesman of the Guatemalan Workers Federation (Cesitragua -- Central Sindical de Trabajadores Guatemaltecos), told this newscast that although there will not be a demonstration to the palace, there will be a peaceful rally at the Italian Plaza, in front of the municipal building. The workers will only meet there, to avoid being repressed by the security forces. The organizers thus decided to suspend the demonstration.

However, all members of the mutual support group are asked to proceed to the Supreme Court of Justice Friday, 6 September, at 1300, to demand once again of the president of the Supreme Court of Justice a prompt reply on the whereabouts of the missing people.

We do not want the Army to think we are provoking the security forces, said the spokesman, and invited the Guatemalan people to meet at the Italian Plaza peacefully. The organizations adopted this attitude to show they are not vandals, that they only want to show their generalized dissatisfaction, he noted. The spokesman added that it is only the hunger of the people that drives them to peaceful struggle, within the law.

Workers March on Capital

PA061934 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1903 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Hundreds of National Police antiriot squads are posted near the civic center buildings in Guatemala City, particularly in the Italian Plaza, in order to break up any demonstration which might be organized this afternoon as announced by the Association of University Students, AEU. Meanwhile, we have a report that a group of workers carrying banners are near KM 13.5 on the Roosevelt Highway leading to downtown Guatemala City. We now have a report, direct from that area, with Carlos Ramirez.

[Ramirez] Good afternoon, listeners of "Information Patrol" [title of newscast] of Emisoras Unidas. Near KM 13.5 of the Roosevelt Highway, a group of workers from the Incatecu factory are marching down the highway carrying banners and posters protesting the high cost of living, increased transportation fares, and the attack on the University of San Carlos. The group is marching toward (Misco), but as they reach KM 14, they make a turn to head toward downtown Guatemala City.

Approximately 5 minutes ago, they stopped in front of the Adams factory, uring the workers to join their protest march. They stayed there for about 5 minutes, and now they are heading toward downtown Guatemala City. They number approximately 200 to 300 and each one is carrying a poster. There are more women than men, and they are trying to gain support from the motorists driving by. We will be reporting more later on what is happening on the Roosevelt Highway.

Street Disorders Reported

PA062106 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2007 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Our reporter Antonio Calan is in the area of 2d Avenue and 20th Street in downtown Guatemala City and has reported that groups of demonstrators have stoned shops, private homes, billboards, and a gasoline station in the area. Here is a report by Antonio:

Dear listeners of "Information Patrol," we are posted here in the area of 2d Avenue and 20th Street in Zone 1, where the antiriot squads are trying to disperse various groups of individuals who are preparing for a rally called by the Trade Union Association and the Association of University Students in Guatemala City.

A large group of individuals gathered on the corner of Placita and Market Place and began singing the national anthem. They were then dispersed by the Modelo Squad. As the demonstrators ran in various directions in the same area, they destroyed a gasoline station, which is located on the corner of 20th Street, with stones. Store signs and other buildings were also damaged.

The demonstrators are trying to provoke disturbances with everyone. Street vendors and other adults are participating in the demonstration. There are very few students or young people in this demonstration. Some eyewitnesses told us that the group is going to head to the National Palace to see if they can hold a rally there, since they were not able to do so in front of the city hall as they had planned. In other words, there is total confusion and disorder in this area. The police are trying to control those who are trying to protest and show their discontent against the government. This has been a special report for "Information Patrol."

Police, Army Step Up Vigilance

PA062330 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Sep 85

[by Sergio Casasola]

[Text] Dear listeners, we have just concluded a lengthy tour of the area which has become extremely chaotic during the last hours due to a public demonstration which was scheduled but could not be carried out. The cordon set up by the National Police and Army members in the capital's downtown area is quite evident. The vigilance has been stepped up in adjacent areas such as 18th Street, where armored vehicles and large groups of soldiers have been posted. The vigilance extends to the western sector of the capital up to Elena Avenue and adjacent streets comprising the shopping area in Zone 4, and westward to the national stadium.

Another armored vehicle and large groups of policemen were observed at 5th Avenue and 10th Street in Zone 1. Even though the sector has apparently remained calm, military forces have been deployed to the area. A store is located nearby, but it appears that the soldiers have not been deployed there to safeguard a specific store or shopping mall. They have surely been deployed there as a precautionary measure.

Contrary to this large vigilance operation being carried out around the capital's civic center, the area around the National Palace is quite calm. No extraordinary precautionary measures are observed there, contrary to what we observed in the southern part of the capital. While traveling along 6th Avenue and 13th Street in Zone 1, we witnessed a National Police truck and other vehicles carrying the antiriot platoon chase a group which had recently vandalized several stores on 5th Avenue between 13th and 14th Streets in Zone 1. The agents traveling in the truck, which led the convoy, were firing in the air. One of the bullets hit a sign that was badly damaged during a previous riot.

Later, we witnessed another incident which took place approximately at 2d Avenue and 20th Street in Zone 1, close to La Presidenta Market. Another group of demonstrators threw rocks at a vehicle; unfortunately, the driver had chosen to drive through the area.

Despite the strict vigilance by the National Police and Army in the area close to the capital's civic center from where the public demonstration was scheduled to begin, we could observe a large crowd there. The people are apparently watching the strict military measures because all appeared calm, except for the isolated riots in other sectors which have provoked havoc and much damage to private property.

Mejia, Assembly Leaders Meet

PA070122 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 2336 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] This afternoon the three alternate presidents of the National Constitutent Assembly met at the presidential palace with Head of State Oscar Mejia Victores and several commanders of the council of commanders that ousted the General Rios Montt regime on 8 August 1983. According to preliminary reports, the presidents of the assembly discussed the country's critical economic and social situation in depth in order to determine the measures needed to counter the crisis.

A source close to the government who asked not to be identified told one of our journalists that during the meeting the commanders asserted that the democratization process will continue forward to the 3 November general elections. The source also said that for this purpose the government has established several measures aimed at protecting public order.

Finally, it was determined that the country's political, social, and economic situation remained tense at 1900 local time because the policies recently adopted by the government have not yielded positive results. According to a press communique released today, the people at large not only demand freezing the prices of staples but also want prices of all products reduced. Due to this existing disagreement, the situation remains tense and new announcements by the current de facto regime are expected in the next few hours.

Workers Union Message

PA070106 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0010 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Paid advertisement issued by Guatemalan Workers Trade Union, Unsitragua, on 6 September]

[Text] From Unsitragua to the people of Guatemala and the national and international public:

1. We absolutely reject the groundless statements made by the de facto government that the demonstration called for Friday, 6 September, did not fulfill the legal requirements and that it was intended to create disorders and place itself outside the law through acts of vandalism.

2. There has been an attempt to distort the real objective of the demonstration. That is why we reiterate that our struggle is legal; it is a struggle for a better standard of living, and for the respect of human rights.

3. We state that the legally formed organizations, aware of the disorganized violence caused by the hunger of the people, suspended the people's protest to prevent problems with the law and to stop the false charges that only serve to worsen the country's political, social and economic crisis.

Our movement is peaceful and we reiterate that the groups that have carried out criminal actions are not part of the organized prople's movement which is recognized locally and internationally.

4. The de facto government must point out its trustworthy sources and the proof that allegedly shows that our acts are illegal, as well as the hidden objectives we may have because it is illogical to think that a peaceful, public demonstration implies disrespect for a regime or violation of the laws. Such a demonstration only proves that there is freedom of expression and mobilization.

5. The demonstration scheduled for Friday, 6 September, had to be suspended in view of the flagrant threat by the current government to repress it, and because of the fact that elements that sow discord -- directed by the Army and the repressive forces -- have infiltrated the various people's demonstrations to discredit our movements.

6. Aware of the current situation, the trade unions and student organizations will announce a plan that will include measures that the current situation demands in an attempt to put an end to the situation we face due to unemployment, low wages, the high cost of living, and the violation of the most basic human rights which have been endured by the people of Guatemala since 1954.

7. We repudiate the raids on the middle education institutes. This proves the Army's disregard for education. We also repudiate the actions against the companeros who are members of the (Caisa) union.

In view of the above, we demand:

A. An immediate end to the repression by the Army and the country's repressive forces, and the immediate release of those arrested and kidnapped.

B. A decrease in the price of our staples and medicine, and the implementation of a price ceiling for these products.

We also demand the return to normalcy of the urban transportation service and ask the people not to lend themselves to the maneuvers of the government.

C. Payment for the moral and material damage caused to the University of San Carlos during the monstrous occupation by the Army at which time they violated the laws of the country, the autonomy of the university, and the dignity of the students and the people of Guatemala.

Based on our demands we call on the people of Guatemala to remain alert to another summons and to any directions issued by their organizations.

For a unity of action in defense of the interests of the people!

Unsitragua

Guatemala, 6 September 1985

Army Chief Affirms Elections

PA072049 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2010 GMT 7 Sep 85

[By Carlos Rodolfo Mobil]

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 Sep (ACAN-EFE) -- The Guatemalan Army remains "strongly united" and will guarantee the electoral process that will culminate with the general elections on 3 November, military sources said here today.

The Army Staff chief, General Rodolfo Lobos Zamora, said today that the reports circulating to the effect that there will probably be a "change in the hierarchy of power" are "only rumors."

The officer, who is also the deputy chief of staff, insisted no changes will occur in the Army, which has been directly ruling the country since the coup d'etat of 23 March 1982.

He said: "The Army is united and is acting to protect the citizens, with adequate surveillance in all corners of Guatemala City to prevent disorder fomented by groups interested in disrupting public order."

Yesterday, Army troops used tear gas to disperse hundreds of persons protesting the high cost of living in Guatemala.

Last night Head of State General Oscar Mejia Victores insisted that "under no circumstances will the democratization process of the country be interrupted." Mejia Victores made the statement shortly after meeting with the leaders of the National Constituent Assembly (ANC).

The president emphasized that his government is adopting all possible measures to overcome the present sociopolitical crisis affecting Guatemala.

Deputy German Schell Montes said last Friday that the people are "demanding" a change in the government hierarchy, which will provoke a political storm against the military regime.

Schell Montes mentioned former university rectors Jorge Arias Dublois and Edmundo Vasquez Martinez as well as General Hector Alejandro Gramajo, commander of the Mariscal Zavala military garrison with headquarters in Guatemala City, as probable members of a civilian-military junta, "which is what all the people want."

The military, which has been ruling Guatemala uninterruptedly since 1970, will stay in power until 14 January 1986, the date when one of the eight civilian candidates participating in the 3 November election will take over the presidency, Gen Lobos Zamora said.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ANSWERS QUESTIONS AFTER ASSEMBLY SPEECH

PA052135 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1733 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Question and answer session with President Daniel Ortega Saavedra following his speech to the National Assembly in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Station announcer] The National Assembly's Constitutional Commission will now ask questions of President Ortega, in this case coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission. [Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua leader] Dr Cordova Rivas will take the floor.

[Cordova Rivas] [Words indistinct] all points concerning the organization of the state and the form of government, which are so essential to a constitution if the system is to be a democratic and presidential one, and will acknowledge the division of the various branches of power and respect [words indistinct]. Neither was there (?any mention) at all of the electoral issue, if the elections will be direct or indirect, and so forth [passage indistinct] and the constitutional reform. This last point is specially important because if we do not have a (?constitutional) mechanism [words indistinct], then the (?secondary) laws will -- to a certain extent -- (?diminish) the effect of the constitution. I do not believe either the Sandinist front or anyone else here in Nicaragua would want that. Rather, the constitution should serve as a reference framework for society and the institutionalization of the revolution. I believe everyone agrees with the view that the exploitation of man by man should be eliminated, as well as with the agrarian reform which is a newly incorporated subject.

Certain parties had already mentioned agrarian reform, but had not done so as clearly as the FSLN because certain things, such as housing and health, are included in the presidentialist system rather than in the constitution because it is not possible to establish a housing or health program in the constitution [word indistinct], except in general terms when it is stated that every Nicaraguan will be entitled to decent housing, and so forth, or that every Nicaraguan will be entitled to receive medical attention. This is all the constitution can state, but it cannot expand on the subject of housing, health, or education. However, the principle of freedom of worship (?must be included).

An idea that has become quite generalized among the members of the National Assembly is the one regarding rights and guarantees, (?as established) in the UN Charter on the rights and guarantees of world citizens which includes all rights and guarantees. This would give great [word indistinct] to this assembly and this government because for the first time in history a country would be accepting this declaration as its principle for rights and guarantees. (?This is all).

[Ortega] Our interest in making this presentation was to touch on in-depth issues related to the contents of our revolutionary process. For this reason, we have not yet discussed our views on the mechanisms that would guarantee a given state of affairs. We were interested in presenting the FSLN view of the current revolutionary process, from which a constitution must emerge in accordance with Nicaragua's current new reality. As for the (?more precise) concepts, we in the FSLN have special commissions working on this. We also have a commission abroad collecting information and gaining experience in order to enrich the corresponding debates and discussions. Concerning the social aspects such as housing, health, and education, we feel it is important to stress, as matters of principle, these elements that undoubtedly cannot be reflected in the constitution as the implementation of a policy but must instead be presented as a right of the Nicaraguan people. Since these social aspects are, we might say, among the most important for the Nicaraguan people, we felt it was advisable to stress this as a concept more than anything else.

[Question] While my parliamentary colleagues think up other questions, Commander, I would like to ask two. One concerns a point I noted somewhere, it may have been your third point, referring to the establishment of a popular democratic system. I would like a more thorough explanation, a more precise definition as to what the FSLN means by a popular democratic system. [Sentence indistinct] My second question -- perhaps partly based on Dr Cordova Rivas' concern that there was no exact definition of the branches of power or your view on the branches of power -- is what is the FSLN's view on the organization and structure of the judicial branch, which is one of the aspects causing the most concern at this point in the revolution? Concerning its origin, will the judicial branch have a direct origin among the people like the other two branches of power -- the executive and the legislative branches -- or will it originate in the executive branch or in parliament making its origin indirect? These are its three possible origins. Regarding its organization, how would the judicial branch be structured? These are my only questions for the time being.

[Ortega] The first question involves the FSLN's interest in making this presentation and the desire to discuss in-depth issues. The second question concerns the mechanisms that would be established within the constitutional framework. With regard to the second question, I would say that we in the FSLN are holding discussions in order to present our position to the National Assembly.

Concerning the first question, which was our major concern in making this presentation, when we speak of a popular democratic system we are referring to the substantial, radical, and qualitative change that occurred in this country on 19 July 1979. That is, until 19 July and all the way back to Pedrarias (?whom we mentioned earlier), regardless of the name assumed by the various governments here, they responded to a power structure backed by privileged minorities -- ranchers and financial and business sectors, and so forth. These sectors exploited, controlled, and tyranically ruled the large Nicaraguan majorities, comprised of workers; that is, the peasants and laborers. This system, which is not wanted and a system established here since colonial days and gradually modified through the centuries, was eradicated from Nicaragua when the revolution triumphed. A new system emerged, a new system that we describe as popular and democratic. It is democratic because first it assigns a just place to the large Nicaraguan majorities; that is, to the workers and peasants. It also allows the participation of all of the nation's minority sectors.

In other words, this new system does not reject even those who rejected the workers and peasants in the past. The system does not reject them; instead, it gives them the opportunity to participate. The people represent the basis of this system because it includes the Nicaraguan peasants, workers, and laborers. The system considers that the FSLN is the source of political, economic, and revolutionary power established in this country in July 1979.

[Moderator] Before presenting the next question we will turn over the microphone to our colleague Luis Humberto Guzman of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC].

[Guzman] Companero President, you stated that on this occasion the FSLN is only interested in presenting its general stand, its overall principles. I really do not know if you would like to give your opinion on two topics that are quite specific and essential. Nevertheless, since we are talking about two topics that have created a great controversy within the special constitutional commission, I would like to mention them. We will only advance in the search for a consensus or an agreement to the degree that we learn about various opinions.

One topic refers to the issue of procedures. Some parties here have presented the idea that the political constitution should be eventually submitted to the people for a decision through a referendum. We would like to know if the FSLN already has an opinion in this regard.

The other topic refers to the political system in Nicaragua. Following this discussion, we may well say that -- with the exception of a political party -- all have agreed to install and guarantee political pluralism. Differences will undoubtedly arise to the degree that everyone specifies his own viewpoint concerning political pluralism. At least two parties within the commission have presented the backbone of an idea concerning political pluralism. If possible, we would like to know the FSLN viewpoint. I refer to the principle that no president should be reelected. We would like to know if you want to give us your viewpoint regarding this topic on this occasion.

[Ortega] We fully agree on the fact that the people should learn about, discuss, and fully understand the constitution. However, we should meditate on how to do this. We have experience concerning the people's involvement, knowledge, and participation in educational tasks. The education campaign and health programs have given us vast experience, not to mention defense tasks. In other words, the revolution has brought about a great dynamic participation by the population, and we would not like to exclude the people from the knowledge, full understanding, and above all the approval of the constitution. We must think about the mechanisms. How, what kind of mechanism will be used? Perhaps, we should not think about the obvious or traditional mechanisms used first; for example, the referendum. This is a traditional mechanism but how effective can it be? The referendum is still being used in many countries, but how effective can it be? The important thing is that the people should really learn about the constitution; the people should fully analyze the constitution. Then, if they want a referendum or another type of mechanism we would discuss the issue.

Regarding political pluralism, we insist that the FSLN defends political pluralism within the revolutionary process in Nicaragua because the United States wants to destroy the revolution; in other words, destroy [6-second break in transmission] the scheme of domination which has existed in Nicaragua from colonial days until Somoza's days [words indistinct]. Consequently, we understand pluralism as being part of the new scheme which has been created. When the United States talks about democratizing Nicaragua, it simply means that the exploiting minority will be restored to power. Therefore, this implies another type of confrontation. This cannot be debated or questioned because a different reality has arisen in the country -- the revolutionary reality. Based on this reality in the country, we will see how we organize things and give them a legal status, a constitutional status, improving them and guaranteeing the participation of all of the political forces. All of the political parties should have the opportunity to participate in this revolutionary situation and hope to attain government posts. However, they should not do this with the aim of changing the system again. No, they should seek to attain government posts with the aim of improving the system, correcting the things they consider faulty.

Regarding the other topic on the type of presidential regime and whether there is a reelection as in the United States or other world countries, we think that this should be analyzed more carefully. We would have to analyze this as part of various decisions that the FSLN must adopt in the near future.

[Moderator] Deputy Domingo Sanchez.

[Sanchez] Companero Daniel, I understand that you have only stressed what the FSLN will defend concerning the constitution. However, this includes Central American integration. I would like to know if it is possible for you to expand on how the FSLN conceives this Central American integration and how it intends to do this. Thank you.

[Ortega] First, we consider that a fundamental principle which is respected by all of the Central American governments refers to self-determination and nonintervention in the affairs of the other Central American states. This is a basic, fundamental principle. Second, all of the Central American countries are aware of the need for this integration, regardless of the current problems and discrepancies provoked by the United States. Why? Because, as we all know, Central America is a small region and we could improve our economic and social situation by joining efforts and creating the mechanisms for this integration. Despite the political crisis which prevails in Central America, this topic is being debated by the Central American governments at the ministerial level. Many meetings have been held by the Central American finance ministers, presidents of central banks, even foreign ministers, and there is a unanimous viewpoint on this topic.

We are facing political problems provoked by the U.S. Government's intervention and this has led to a crisis in Central America. A proposal was presented by the Contadora Group -- we all know that this is a Latin American group defending a Latin American position -- in September 1984 and it was accepted by Nicaragua; the Contadora Group's proposal was fully accepted. If the other Central American states -- meaning El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica -- ceased being instruments of U.S. policy and decided to accept the peace proposal, they would be doing a great favor for their people because we would be establishing the appropriate basis for advancing toward peaceful integration in Central America. Consequently, we have a specific, viable proposal from Latin America through the Contadora Group. Who can mistrust the Contadora Group? No one can mistrust the Contadora Group.

[Guido] While my colleagues in the Assembly continue to think, I will ask the president, present here, a couple of questions. One regards your statement on unitarianism. You mentioned unitarianism as an essential basis for the republic. I understand that it will be a unitarian republic, anything else, like representative, will be just like a surname [apellido] (?and must be earned). I wish to ask, how does the FSLN combine its concept on unitarianism with the other concept it mentions regarding regional and particularly racial autonomy we have experienced recently?

Also, you mentioned the People's Ownership Sector [APP], the nationalization of the banks which are the property of the people, and so forth, but you never mentioned private property, private initiative. I wish to ask, does the FSLN agree with the principle of a mixed economy as presented by the other political parties? If you do not agree with it, then there is nothing else to talk about, but if you do agree, what type of mixed economy would the FSLN suggest? We know that there are several kinds of mixed economies. When we speak of a mixed economy we speak of something that is changeable and heterogeneous. Therefore, we would like to get a general idea of the FSLN's views on these two subjects.

[Ortega] Regarding a unitarian republic, the unity of the republic, in face of situations such as the ones experienced in our country because of historic situations, as is the case of the Atlantic coast, the proposal being discussed by the residents of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast is a proposal that actually strengthens the unity of the Nicaraguan nation. The truth is that we are all aware of the history of the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast. The Nicaraguan Atlantic coast has never truly been a part of Nicaragua. Even though we have formally spoken of a sole Nicaragua, the Atlantic coast has never been a part of Nicaragua. The revolution has the opportunity to integrate, in a definite manner and through autonomy, the Atlantic coast, thus strengthening the unity of the nation.

When we speak of distributing land among the peasants we are strictly stating that we accept the principle of private property for the benefit of the people.

The distribution of land in this country... [thought not completed]. Recently in Masaya seven farms were distributed. This land was not expropriated, it was negotiated. One of the farms was the property of the state. Prior to the distribution of these farms, there were seven private owners; today we have hundreds of private owners. This means that private property in Nicaragua has increased. I feel that the revolution has increased private property in Nicaragua. In the past we had four big landowners; today we have hundreds, thousands of peasants who own their own land. Therefore, whenever the issue of private property at the service of the people and for the good of the people and the nation comes up, we defend it.

[Moderator] Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega has answered the question asked by the Conservative leader and member of the National Assembly's Constitutional Commission, Clemente Guido. The next question will be asked by Domingo Sanchez, member of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party.

[Sanchez] Companero Daniel, my companero delegates are aware of the fact that we will suggest and support the creation of a fifth power within the constitution. We have called this fifth power the Constitutional Branch. This fifth power would appoint a Constitutional Supreme Court that would handle any problems involving the constitution. This duty would be taken away from the Supreme Court of Justice. What are the FSLN's views regarding the creation of this fifth power?

[Ortega] I would not like to voice a personal opinion at this time. I am here representing the FSLN, and I would like to add that the front is studying this matter. However, we must remember that we do have a judicial branch in this country and that we have a Supreme Court of Justice and we would have to hear their views on the matter because this would enrich our knowledge and allow us to decide.

[Moderator] Allan Zambrana [leader of the Communist Party of Nicaragua].

[Zambrana] Companero president, I wish to know if the FSLN plans to include the principle of the elimination of the exploitation of man by man within the constitution? How does the FSLN view this issue? Does it only imply something that will be included in the constitution, or an objective to strive for within Nicaraguan society? Does this represent a policy regarding property, the main production means? Scientifically, the elimination of the exploitation of man by man is understood as the abolishment of private property and the passing of private property into the hands of the state. Would you further clarify this for us?

[Ortega] When we speak of the elimination of exploitation of man by man we are establishing the principle that the revolution is making this revolutionary process come true. This is what the FSLN has been doing since the triumph of the revolution. We seek one objective. We seek to eliminate all forms of exploitation from our country. Right now, for example, we seek to eliminate all forms of exploitation that affects the people and society. Any form of exploitation that affects the people must be eliminated and replaced by another form of exploitation that will benefit society.

For example, we have unused lands and we have lands that are being used. We also need land for the peasants. Even if this affects the traditional sense of the term private property, we must act as we did in the area of Masaya where we sought a solution to the problem of land that we needed to distribute among the peasants. Are we eliminating private property? No, we are not eliminating it.

There is no revolution on this earth that would take land away from the peasants. We would not agree to having land taken from the peasants. We also defend the property rights of some production centers in this country that play a special role, a social role. We understand the principle as a programmatic element, as a principle that must be incorporated in accordance with the situation of our country and according to the circumstances of our country. And what we do have is a society formed by peasants, laborers, thousands of craftsmen, and medium producers, and they must be taken into consideration.

[Moderator] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra has answered the question. The next question will be asked by Eduardo Coronado, member of the Independent Liberal Party.

[Coronado] Commander, after listening to your statement in which you stress the individual, social, historical, and cultural rights of the Nicaraguans, I find that 90 percent of this is included in the government platforms presented by all the parties that have already expressed their views regarding the constitution. These are all excellent issues and we applaud them. They fill us with hope. However, the big problem is how to implement social justice in Nicaragua when we are experiencing a situation of war and aggression. Everyone keeps asking when these social changes will be implemented. If we observe the situation we realize that the aggression is increasing. Do you feel that these changes can be done within a certain time limit or will it be subject to a continuation of the aggression in this country? Have you analyzed the support these aggressions receive from extracontinental governments that have made an industry of war -- like the U.S. Government that has lived off this type of industry? They make wars, remove governments, and install governments. We could say that this is their strength.

I have raised this issue because of the Nicaraguan people's concern. The Nicaraguan people feel that these changes can only be made if there is peace. When, if we may ask, will peace be possible? In the medium, short, or long term? As you yourself said, the number of dead increases each day. Is there anything that can show us that the aggression has reached its peak and is now beginning to decline? The official newspapers are reporting that the FDN is planning to move to Costa Rica and join ARDE or any other group and that the United States is planning to mobilize 30,000 counterrevolutionaries. If 15,000 counterrevolutionaries have been able to cause so much harm in Nicaragua and have not allowed the social changes announced here by all of the parties, then what will happen when 30,000 counterrevolutionaries pick up their weapons? My question is whether you have anything that can tell us or show us when these aggressions will begin to decrease, or must this situation continue indefinitely? Thank you.

[Moderator] The question is out of order. It is not up to the constitution to draft or seek mechanisms to achieve peace. This is a matter that involves other areas of government. Therefore, I see no reason for this question to be answered unless the president wishes to speak of his administration and this would be a separate issue.

[Coronado] I think that the commander would be happy to answer it.

[Ortega] All revolutions must undergo confrontations with counterrevolutions, and there have been times when this has happened due to domestic problems, as was the case in the United States.

The United States was the scene of a war waged between U.S. citizens who believed in slavery and those who did not. Much blood was shed and gunpowder spent in the United States before what some very proudly call U.S. democracy was born. Therefore, it is not surprising that in Nicaragua, a small country that is growing up under very difficult conditions, we should face such a situation. The Nicaraguan revolution is being subjected to a situation of aggression by the United States that is threatening the Nicaraguan people with genocide. However, they cannot exterminate the revolution.

We have very deep-rooted principles; we have faith in man and humankind; and we recall examples of movements for social, moral, ideological, and religious changes as was the case of Christianity. Many people would not have dared to bet on Christianity at the time that the movement was persecuted, repressed, and physically eliminated by those who refused to accept this blossoming philosophical society in the history of humankind. The greatest strength of the Nicaraguan people is their determination to defend the revolution. This is an important factor necessary to advance and achieve in this country, a situation of normalcy that will allow us to face our economic problems and implement a series of proposals that we have in mind from the constitutional viewpoint.

The aggression is undoubtedly an element that seriously hinders our social, economic, and political efforts. It is a worrisome element. However, to (?eliminate) the aggression, or to end it, there are two paths: There is the path of surrender. If we surrender, the aggression would certainly end today. There is also the path of resistance, of confrontation, of defeating the aggression, in other words, of winning the war. If we surrender, the revolution will simply disappear. We would have U.S. troops here confronting the people. The revolution would disappear, and we would have U.S. troops confronting the people, and I say this because the people would never accept a surrender by the revolutionary government. Therefore, there would be a confrontation, the United States would not be able to make the Nicaraguans surrender. At this point in time they could not do this even if there were traitors here. They could not make the revolution surrender. (?Very well). What is left to us Nicaraguans? To win the war. To win the war we must make the United States forget the idea that it can destroy the revolution with the complicity of some political forces in our country.

We are confronting the United States, which has even decided to increase the number of mercenaries. All in all, in this country the only thing left to do is support the Military Patriotic Service, for example, and the Active Reserve Service. Those who do not support these institutions are simply asking us to surrender, or are accomplices -- consciously or unconsciously -- of those who want to annihilate the revolution.

To win is the way to defeat the aggression -- mobilizing groups for the revolution's defense. The military confrontation, which we have not sought because we do not want it, is a reality. If thousands of fighters were not in the border zones -- because there are thousands of fighters in the border areas, from Managua, Chinandega, Leon, Masaya, and from all over Nicaragua -- if these thousands of fighters were not there fighting at this time, fighting in a battle in some sector of the border area, they would be dying, companeros, at this moment, this second, and we would not be meeting here. Perhaps we would be fighting here in Managua. [passage indistinct]

Therefore, we do not have many options. The Contadora Group has emerged as a Latin American possibility to achieve peace.

However, thus far the United States does not seem to want peace. The United States has tried to intimidate the Nicaraguan revolution because it wants to harm Latin America, immobilize Latin America. At this time Latin America is mobilized: mobilized around the topics of defense, sovereignty, and the self-determination of the people; mobilized around the need for an amplification of Latin America's democratic space. We have an emerging democracy in Latin America, in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, [words indistinct] Peru. Latin America is also mobilized around the economic financial problem established by the unfair policies headed by the United States, the foreign debt problem, and the prices of our export products. If the United States sees a patriotic front here formed by honest Nicaraguans who are truly willing to defend Nicaragua -- to defend Nicaragua means not to act against the mobilization of the revolution's military defense but to support that mobilization -- and honest Nicaraguans stop repeating the damagogic, deceptive speech blaming the Sandinist revolutionary government for Nicaragua's economic problems and speak the truth, that Nicaragua is facing these economic problems becuase all of Latin America is experiencing economic problems but in addition Nicaragua has an aggression problem that no other Latin American country has, then Nicaragua's economic problems would be understood and they would be acting with a minimum of honesty as Nicaraguans and not as accomplices of the United States.

The United States is looking at a Latin America united in response to the United States. There are some Latin American people with more dignity that some Nicaraguans. The leaders of eight Latin American governments met recently -- the Contadora Group plus the other group [Lima group]. This was a genuine representation of Latin America which told the United States: You cannot act that way. However, while Latin America is telling the United States you cannot act like that, you must talk with Nicaragua -- Latin America is endorsing a Nicaraguan-U.S. dialogue and the acceptance by the United States of the Contadora Group peace document which the leaders of El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica who are acting as instruments of the U.S. policy have refused to accept -- here in Nicaragua we have accomplices of intervention who receive salaries from the CIA, newspapers that are financed by the United States like LA PRENSA, some COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] activists who are financed by the CIA, and other people who are confused and who deliver counterrevolutionary political speeches, who defend the U.S. policy of aggression, that is, not making a common front here in Nicaragua.

We are giving the United States the opportunity to say that the Nicaraguan people are not siding with the revolution. Of course, the people they speak of are four members of COSEP. Because Americans do not know the Nicaraguan people, they are presented with members of COSEP and told these are the Nicaraguan people, that the Nicaraguans do not support the revolution, and that Reagan's policies of aggression must be supported. Therefore, the most important thing here is to achieve the nation's unity around the revolution's defense. If the United States [words indistinct] in response to Latin American unity, national unity, what path will be left to the United States? Either they invade us directly with their troops, find a way to support the Contadora Group peace document, or hold a dialogue with Nicaragua. Those of us who can bring about the possibility of peace in Nicaragua are to a large extent we Nicaraguans -- by winning the war against U.S. aggression and winning it clearly.

We see here the positions held by certain sectors -- political parties, business groups, church leaders -- which have never dared mention the United States by name. And who can allege at this point that this is an internal conflict, when we all know that for years the U.S. President has been repeating his speech against Nicaragua in order to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution? Can it be an internal conflict when the amount of money that is to be given to the mercenaries is discussed in the U.S. Congress?

This is not an internal conflict. It is a confrontation involving a powerful nation -- the United States -- that is attacking a small nation -- Nicaragua.

We will achieve peace this way: We will achieve it to the extent that we Nicaraguans act like Nicaraguans. That is how we will achieve peace. Acting like Nicaraguans implies defeating the military aggression and supporting our international political actions and our peace efforts within Contadora rather than trying to blame the revolutionary government for all of the country's problems, especially the economic ones, when everyone knows perfectly well what Latin America's current economic reality is. It should be added that here in Nicaragua we are not adopting the economic measures that many Latin American countries are adopting in order to face their economic problems. Despite the war and the fact that our situation is the gravest in Latin America, we have not made the decision to close down hundreds of enterprises, leaving the workers out in the street. This is beingdone in many Latin American countries. In other words, here in Nicaragua we are confronting an economic crisis while defending the workers' interests. And this is perfectly well-known by those who blame the Sandinist Front, the revolutionary government, and the revolution for the country's current crisis. Naturally, if they were ruling in Nicaragua, there would surely be efficiency and productivity. But to what end? For the acquisition of greater wealth by the gentlemen of the COSEP leadership. There would be a great deal of unemployment, exploitation, and repression against the workers. That is the reality.

[Station announcer] President Ortega has answered the questions of Eduardo Coronado, member of the Independent Liberal Party.

[Moderator] [Words indistinct] FSLN, colleagues, journalists, and honorable representatives of the diplomatic corps: it is with great satisfaction that we have received today the basic document presented to us by the honorable FSLN delegation led by his excellency, the president of the Republic, Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra. I say that it is with great satisfaction because it has been said that totalitarianism and demagoguery are the worst enemies of democracy. In the document that has just been presented to us, the shadow of totalitarianism, which has been wandering about for the last 6 years through Nicaragua's fields and jumping about in some minds, as one leaps from stone to stone while crossing a river; that shadow of totalitarianism, which perhaps those who have not heard Commander Ortega's presentation might feel exists with regard to popular democracy; that shadow of totalitarianism, I repeat, disappeared with his presentation when he did not define popular democracy in terms of an Eastern popular democracy -- a variety of the Marxist-Leninist system -- which is what many people feared with regard to today's presentation. Nor has there been any demagoguery, because the document refers to tangible achievements; not promises, but situations that can be felt by anyone living here in Nicaragua.

On a personal level, we might perhaps have been even more satisfied if when speaking about political pluralism, he had not limited himself to pluralism for those parties which seek only to modify or restructure the revolution. Because, in truth, this places our system, the one we are trying to create, in a somewhat inferior position, one might say, to the system we know as a Western-type democracy. We can label that type of democracy anyway we want, even calling it a bourgeois democracy, and it would not worry me to hear it so described, but as a part of its political and ideological pluralism, that system allows even those political parties that tend to destroy the system itself -- as are the Communist and Socialist parties -- to participate in their elections.

From that standpoint then, they would be teaching us a lesson, they would tell us that they are above us, so perhaps the leadership might think about this point better in order to make our pluralism move in more than one direction, making it a broader concept, linked to the type of pluralism that exists in the Western-type democracies. We see in those democracies that communist or socialist parties can win the elections and rise to power. Perhaps, as Cordova Rivas said, we also regret not having been told -- although we hope to hear about this in the future -- whether this will be a strong presidential system or a parliamentary system. I do not think it would be any system other than the presidential parliamentary system or a presidential system like we conservatives installed in 1858 [words indistinct].

We believe that today a curtain was opened, making it possible to see much of the Sandinist Front's views, and perhaps what many had requested -- the Sandinist Front's ideology, because ideology is not only a spiritually orthodox doctrine. Ideology is the various ideas and thought that an organization or an individual might hold (?in the face of) a given development or action. There is ideology here. This ideology might be described in many ways. However, I do not think it is terrifying, as some perceived it during their long, sleepless nights. We hope many people can sleep better now.

We thank you for making this presentation. We hope there will be profound meditation and thorough consultations. We hope this document will be added to the other documents we have received for analysis, from which we will prepare our draft constitution. I hope it will not be said -- although it may still be said -- that this will be the real basis or the real constitution, and that we are only wasting time here. I do not think so. We are working honestly and sincerely and we want to take the best from all the documents for this country and, as you yourself said, Mr President, for the revolution. We all agree that for a long time, for many years, Nicaragua needed a revolution. Thank you very much. I receive this document on behalf of the National Assembly's Special Constitutional Commission.

COSEP PLANS 7 SEPTEMBER EVENT; LEADERS DETAINED

Bolanos Criticizes Government

PA061857 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] Granada -- Enrique Bolanos, president of the Nicaraguan Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP), yesterday closed the private sector's regional assembly in Granada with his customary verbal attacks against the people's Sandinist revolution and commendations for the counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar. The assembly's closing session began 2 hours late and only after participants pressured its organizers to begin by applauding incessantly. Bolanos said that the assembly was a preview of the "show" COSEP will put on in Managua on 7 September, which will be declared Private Enterprise Day. Father Sergio Hernandez led a prayer to open the meeting. Granada Bishop Msgr Leovigildo Lopez, however, was conspicuously absent.

Bolanos and Joaquin Chamorro Pasos and Roger Cabrera, of the Granada and Masaya chapters of the Nicaraguan Development Institute, criticized the FSLN, the revolutionary government, and various government projects, including land reform and the autonomy project for the Atlantic coast region. They said that the counterrevolutionary Jorge Salazar was "a great patriot," and a "fervent pacifist." The business leaders said they are "defenders of the working class, peasants, and market vendors."

Bolanos announced that they will "lay down a few truths" in Managua on Saturday. He complained that there is no "economic freedom" in Nicaragua like there was in Somoza's time.

Leaders Arrested During Meeting

PA061858 Paris AFP in Spanish 1839 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (AFP) -- The main leaders of opposition's Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) of Nicaragua were arrested at noon today by officers of state security, according to information supplied to AFP by members of that organization. The leaders were arrested when they were holding a preparatory meeting for the "Day of the Private Enterprise," to be celebrated for the first time in Nicaragua tomorrow, Saturday, the source said, and asked not to be identified. The arrested COSEP leaders include Enrique Bolanos, its president; Ramiro Gurdian, Jaime Bengoechea, Rosando Diaz, Ernesto Salazar, and Andres Zuniga.

Leaders 'Threatened,' Released

PA061925 Paris AFP in Spanish 1905 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Managua, 6 Sep (AFP) -- The principal leaders of the Higher Council of Private Enterprise (COSEP) of Nicaragua were released 1 hour after their arrest by the state security. However, security chief Commander Lenin Cerna banned the holding tomorrow, Saturday, of an act in which COSEP was to decree the "Day of Private Enterprise" of Nicaragua, Andres Zuniga, one of the released leaders said. According to Zuniga, Cerna "threatened" them and warned that it would be "risky" to try to hold the event.

MISKITO GROUPS UNITE UNDER SINGLE ORGANIZATION

PA062309 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1951 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Sep (DPA) — The Nicaraguan Miskito organizations that oppose the Sandinist regime have united and created a single organization, the Unity of the Nicaraguan Atlantic Coast Peoples [KISAN], according to a report issued today in Tegucigalpa by the organization's spokesman. KISAN Political Coordinator Roger German told DPA: "With this unification, movements such as Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity; Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Sandinist Unity - Southern Indigenous Creole Communities; and Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas, and Black Creoles, will disappear and have a single directorate."

The source added that KISAN's integration took place during the Miskito movement's last assembly held between 31 August and 3 September "somewhere in La Mosquitia." According to the information supplied by German, the assembly was held in Honduran territory bordering Nicaragua, "and representatives from 39 communities participated." The assembly was also attended by delegates from 123 communities, mostly located in Honduras as refugees. Thirty pastors of Catholic evangelist and other churches attended on behalf of the Nicaraguan church sector.

KISAN will be led by seven individuals who were chosen by Wycliffe Diego and, according to German, who was appointed political coordinator of the organization, Adan Artola was appointed chief of staff and Centuriano Night was appointed executive director. German stressed: "The people who attended the assembly did not take Steadman Fagoth and Brooklyn Rivera into consideration for directorate posts, apparently because they have been dishonest with the Miskito movements." Nevertheless, the KISAN spokesman refused to confirm or deny that both Fagoth and Rivera have been expelled by their former organizations.

REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON NONALIGNED MEETING IN LUANDA

Letter Denounces U.S. Policy

FL060239 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] In a message to imprisoned leader Nelson Mandela, the Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement denounced today that the terror and racist repression against the South African people is possible thanks to U.S. support and other Western powers. In a letter read at the morning session, the ministers or their representatives called the U.S. constructive engagement policy a euphemistic covering for Pretoria's racist regime.

Malmierca Speaks at Conference

FL070252 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 6 Sep 85

[By (Abado Cordoba Herrera)]

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidora Malmierca spoke at the evening session of the third working day of the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Movement held in the 10 December Palace of Congresses in Luanda.

At the beginning of his speech, the foreign minister of the Republic of Cuba praised this event in a country such as Angola, which has been struggling for many years for its sovereignty and national independence. Malmierca added:

[Begin recording] To the hundreds of thousands of Angolans, who fell in this quarter century of struggle, we give our highest emotional tribute and extend it to those Cubans who shed their blood with that of the Angolan people in defense of the cause, liberty, and Angolan independence. [end recording]

In his 25-minute speech, the Cuban minister reiterated the importance that Cuba concedes to the struggle for South African independence and militant solidarity with the compatriots of South Africa, Namibia, and countries of the front line. Malmierca examined and reiterated the known position of Cuba on fundamental international problems, such as the just struggle of the peoples for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and national liberation, as well as the Contadora group's peace efforts in Central America, the condemnation of the arms race, and others. In reference to Cuba's position to the celebration of the Olympic games, Malmierca said:

[Begin recording] We resolutely pronounce ourselves in favor of creating a special agency of the United Nations, because we believe in the mark of the United Nations, that would promote and assist sports and true democratic education. Representatives from all countries could organize for the Olympic games under the leadership of the United Nations. [end recording]

In that sense, Malmierca reiterated that Cuba is in favor of the next Olympic games being equally shared by all of Korea. The Cuban minister concluded his speech by analyzing the critical economic situation of the underdeveloped countries, essentially characterized by the large, unpayable foreign debt and its consequences.

A last minute report from the press center at the meeting, indicates that the African group has approved the selection of Zimbabwe as the headquarters for the eighth summit of the Nonaligned Movement. This decision from the African group, meeting all day today and through the afternoon, will be submitted to the plenary session of the ministerial conference of the Nonaligned Movement.

Station Commentary

FL071414 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 7 Sep 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] An entire week dedicated to the study of the grave international economic situation and the conflicts that endanger world peace and the progress of the peoples will culminate today in Luanda. During these past days, the capital of Angola has been the center of world attention due to the deliberations of experts and foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Countries Movement that have ranged from the subject of the Third World's foreign debt to the critical situation of South Africa. Among the most important agreements reached at the conference is the agreement that the next summit meeting will be held in Zimbabwe, an African nation that belongs to the so-called front line. The significance of that agreement rests on the transcendental importance of the crisis in southern Africa provoked by constant South African acts of aggression against its neighbors, and the situation that exists under the racist Pretoria government.

Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has referred to these facts in Luanda. Addressing the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement, Malmierca has said that the racist South African Government, close ally of the United States, persists in the illegal occupation of Namibia, continues to occupy part of Angola, and commits acts of aggression against other countries. The Cuban foreign minister denounced the so-called policy of constructive engagement that the Reagan administration insists on maintaining with South Africa, affirming that it is necessary to demand of the UN Security Council the application of obligatory global sanctions against the Pretoria government. Many of the 45 heads of delegation that have spoken so far at the conference have referred to the foreign debt, the situation in South Africa, and the struggle for peace and disarmament. These subjects will without doubt be fully reflected in the Luanda Declaration that will crown the ministerial nonaligned conference this afternoon.

Further Reportage

For Havana reportage on the Eighth Ministerial Conference of the Nonaligned Countries in Luanda see the Supplement to the 3 September Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CASTRO THANKS ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU FOR MESSAGE

AU071653 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 5 Sep 85 p 5

[Text of cable from President Fidel Castro to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu -- date not given]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Romanian Communist Party secretary general and president of the SR of Romania: On behalf of the people, the Communist Party, the State Council and Council of Ministers, and on my behalf, I want to epress thanks for the warm congratulations on the 32nd anniversary of the Moncada Barracks attack.

Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the CPC Central Committee, president of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

AALAPSO DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO VIETNAM

FL060146 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Rene Anillo Capote, executive secretary general of Aalapso, is returning to Cuba from a visit to Vietnam. Anillo Capote heads an Aalapso delegation invited to participate in the activities celebrating the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's independence.

U.S., UK PLEDGE SUPPORT TO SOUTH AFRICA

FL062122 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2046 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] While repression of the black population continues in that country, the conservative British Government and the White House have reaffirmed today their pledges to support the South African Government.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, has said that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Cabinet continues to oppose economic sanctions against apartheid. Howe reiterated the argument that sanctions against South Africa could also harm the black population, which suffers greater than usual segregationist exploitation and police repression that took 30 lives last week and more than 700 since early 1985. A few hours earlier, Washington had announced that the United States condemns the violence of both Pretoria and the African National Congress, which heads the struggle against the racist system.

AREA CONFERENCE IN BUENOS AIRES CENSURES U.S.

FL061812 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] Buenos Aires -- In a public ceremony held in the Argentine capital, delegates to the International Conference on Latin American Problems and Prevention of Nuclear War censured the interventionist, militaristic policy of the United States. The ceremony was attended by a large number of persons and served as a framework for Guillermo Toriello to decorate Romesh Chandra, president of the World Peace Council, with the Liberator Heroes of Our America Order, in the name of the Anti-Imperialist Tribunal of Our Americas. Toriello underscored the fact that this award, which has been bestowed in former years on Augusto Cesar Sandino, Jose Bolivar, and Ernesto Guevara, was earned by Chandra with his untiring work in favor of peace and with his identification with the struggle of the peoples for their freedom.

FOREIGN MINISTERS' DECLARATION CRITICAL OF NICARAGUA

PA081925 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The meeting of the Costa Rican, Salvadoran, and Honduran foreign ministers concluded in San Jose with violent accusations against Nicaragua. The meeting is prior to the Contadora foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to begin on 12 September. In a document issued at the end of the meeting, no mention is made of the U.S. covert support to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries or of their crimes against the civilian population. The declaration charges that Nicaragua is disrupting regional security and bringing foreign military advisers to Nicaragua but fails to mention the dozens of U.S. officers who are directing the Honduran and Salvadoran armies or the constant supply of U.S. weapons to these Central American countries.

PARTY LEADERS PAY TRIBUTE TO EXPLOSION VICTIMS

FL062344 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Sep 85

[Text] While expressing his condolences at the burial for the nine fallen comrades from Wednesday's lamentable accident in a munitions warehouse, Oscar Fernandez Mell, Central Committee member and president of the provincial Assembly of the People's Government in Havana City, said yesterday: Once again, the blood of workers and soldiers unites in the noble mission to defend the benefits achieved by our people.

The remains of the brothers who fell while completing their duties were accompanied by an extraordinary concentration of people including their families, comrades from work and the military units they belonged to, as well as a group of party leaders from the City of Havana and Havana Province governments headed by Jorge Lezcano and Luis Alvarez de la Nuez, first secretaries of the party in those provinces, respectively.

Floral wreaths from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army General Raul Castro, as well as from various labor centers, political, and mass organizations from Cotorro, Guarabacoa, and San Miguel del Padron were received in the House of Community Culture of Santa Maria del Rosario where the remains were displayed. Thousands of men, women, neighbors, pioneers, students, soldiers, and FAR officials filed past the remains during the entire day and part of the afternoon to pay tribute to the martyrs.

POLITBURO MEMBER PRESIDES AT CIENFUEGOS CEREMONY

FL052104 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] The main ceremony commemorating the 5 September 1957 uprising of civilians and sailors has been held in Cienfuegos at the foot of the monument honoring the uprising and its dead. The festivities commemorating the historic event began early in the morning with symbolic attacks by Pioneers and members of mass organizations on the Cayo Loco Naval District, police station, and San Lorenzo school. Cuban flags, signs and announcements decorated the streets of Cienfuegos, and the call to silence, the national anthem, and a ceremonial rifle volley initiated the ceremony over which Politburo member Carlos Rafael Rodriguez presided. In his address, Felix Hernandez, member of the party Provincial Bureau, said that the men killed on that 5 September are reborn in the new generations and in the development of the revolution.

SUGAR PRODUCTION CONSIDERED GOOD SO FAR

FL051335 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Sep 85

[Text] Results of the economic efforts of agroindustrial complexes during the year's first 6 months were considered good. During this period, the sugar production plan reached 103 percent compared to the same peiod in 1984. This was reported by Minister of the Sugar Industry Antonio Rodriguez Maurell as he made the closing speech at the assessment meeting of the economic sections of agroindustrial complexes considering the first 6 months of the year.

NEW WELLS DUG DUE TO WATER SHORTAGE IN BOYEROS

FL302206 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2049 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] In Boyeros Municipality in Havana City Province deep wells are being dug where others have dried out to check the affects of the drought. The water deficit in Boyeros is 4 million cubic meters and service to the population has been affected for 6 months. The zone most affected by the drought in Boyeros is Santiago de la Vegas where two wells dried out thus making the precious liquid scarce in that territory. Aqueduct officials in Havana City Province have called on the Boyeros population to conserve water during the supply schedule and to report leaks in the public thoroughfare to prevent ruptures.